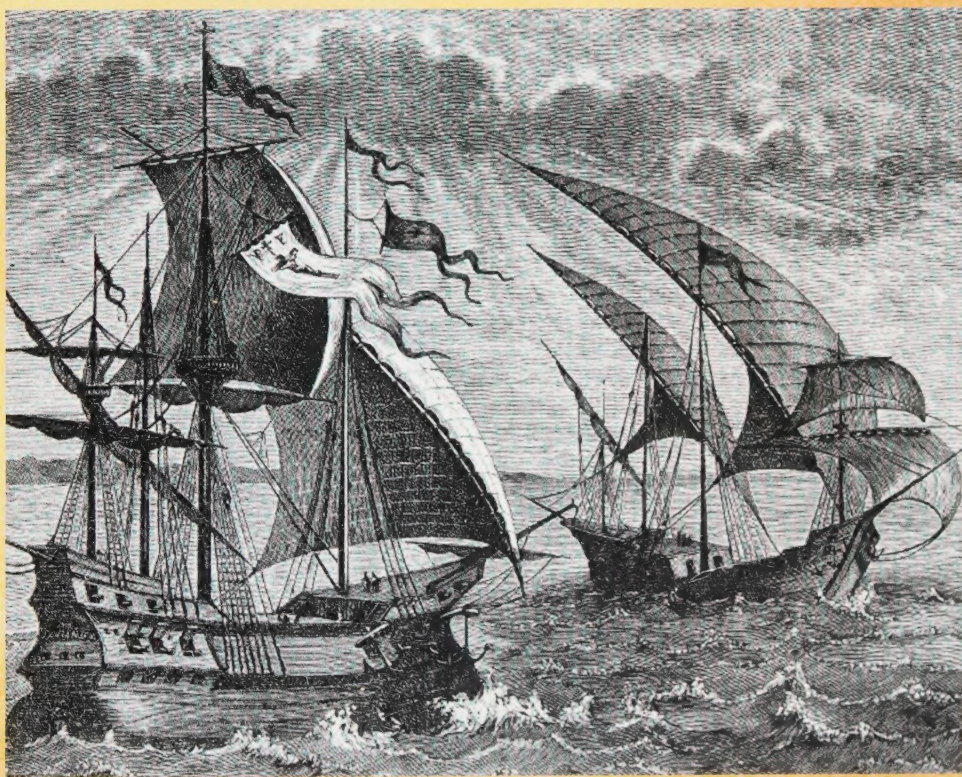


Joh. Amos Comenii Orbis sensualium pictus:. Written in Latin and High-Dutch, Translated into English by Charles Hoole, ... The eleventh edition corrected, and the English made to answer word for word to the Latin.

Johann Amos Comenius



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Johann Amos Comenius

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Comenius, Johann Amos

ESTCID: T130512

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English and Latin texts in parallel columns.

London : printed for Aaron Ward, 1729.

[16],194,[6]p. : ill.,port. ; 8°



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Law and Reference

This collection reveals the history of English common law and Empire law in a vastly changing world of British expansion. Dominating the legal field is the *Commentaries of the Law of England* by Sir William Blackstone, which first appeared in 1765. Reference works such as almanacs and catalogues continue to educate us by revealing the day-to-day workings of society.

Fine Arts

The eighteenth-century fascination with Greek and Roman antiquity followed the systematic excavation of the ruins at Pompeii and Herculaneum in southern Italy; and after 1750 a neoclassical style dominated all artistic fields. The titles here trace developments in mostly English-language works on painting, sculpture, architecture, music, theater, and other disciplines. Instructional works on musical instruments, catalogs of art objects, comic operas, and more are also included.



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IOHAN- AMO S- COMENIVS,
MORAVVS A. Æ TAT 50. 1642
T. Crisp. Pin. fecit

JOH. AMOS COMENII
Orbis Sensualium Pictus:

HOC EST,

Omnium principalium in Mundo
Rerum, & in Vita Actionum,
PICTURA & NOMENCLATURA.

JOH. AMOS COMENIUS'S
VISIBLE WORLD:

OR, A

Nomenclature, and Pictures
OF ALL THE
Chief Things that are in the WORLD,
and of MENS EMPLOYMENTS therein;
in above 150 COPPER CUTS.
WRITTEN

By the Author in Latin and High-Dutch, being
one of his *last Essays*, and the most suitable to Chil-
dren's Capacities of any he hath hitherto made

Translated into English

By CHARLES HOOLE, M. A.
For the Use of Young Latin Scholars.

The *Eleventh Edition* Corrected, and the English made to
answer Word for Word to the Latin.

Nihil est in intellectu, quod non prius fuit in sensu. Arist.

London Printed for AARON WARD, at the
King's Arms in Little-Britain, 1729.



Gen. ii 19, 20.

The Lord God brought unto *Adam* every Beast of the Field, and every Fowl of the Air, to see what he would call them. And *Adam* gave Names to all Cattle, and to the Fowl of the Air, and to every Beast of the Field.

Gen. ii 19, 20.

Ad duxit Dominus Deus ad Adam cuncta Animantia Terra. & universa volatilia Caeli ut videret quomodo vocaret illa. Appellavitque Adam Nomina suis suis cuncta Animantia, & universa volatilia Caeli & omnes Bestias Agri.

I A. Comenius opera Didactica par. i. p. 6, Amst. 1657 fol

Didacticae nostrae propria & puppis esto. Investigare, & invenire modum, quo Docentes minus doceant, Discipuli vero plus discant. Scholae minus habeant Strepitus, nauticae, vani laboris, plus autem otii, deliciarum, solisque protectus. Respublica Christiana minus tenebrarum, confutionis, dissidiorum, plus lucis, ordinis, pacis & tranquillitatis.

An Advertisement concerning this Edition.

AS there are some considerable Alterations in the present Edition of this Book from the former, it may be expected an Account should be given of the Reasons for them. 'Tis certain from the Author's Words, that when it was first published, which was in Latin and Hungary, or in Latin and High-Dutch, every where one word answer'd to another over-against it. This might have been observ'd in our English Translation, which wou'd have fully answer'd the design of COMENIUS, and have made the Book much more useful. But Mr. *Houle*, (whether out of too much scrupulosity, to disturb the Words in some places from the Order they were in, or not sufficiently considering the Inconveniences of having the Latin and English so far asunder) has made them so much disagree, that a Boy has sometimes to seek 7 or 8 lines off for the corresponding Word, which is no small trouble to Young Learners who are at first equally unacquainted with all Words, in a Language they are Strangers to, except it be such as have Figures of Reterence, or are very like in found, and thus may perhaps, innocently enough, join an Adverb in one Tongue, to a Noun in the other, whence may appear the Necessity of the Translation's being exactly literal, and the two Languages fairly answering one another, Line for Line.

It it be objected, such a thing cou'd not be done (considering the difference of the Idioms) without transplacing Words here and there, and putting them into an order which may not perhaps be exactly classical, it ought to be observ'd, this is design'd for Boys chiefly, or those who are just entering upon the Latin Tongue, to whom every thing ought to be made as plain and familiar as possible, who are not, at their first beginning, to be taught the elegant placing of Latin, nor from such short Sentences as these, but from Discourses where the Periods have a fuller Close. Besides, this way has been already taken (according to the Advice of very good Judges,) in some other School-Books of Mr. *Houle's* translating, and found to succeed abundantly well.

Such Condescensions as these, to the capacities of young Learners are certainly very reasonable, and wou'd be most agreeable to the Intentions of the Ingenious and worthy Author, and his Design to suit whatever he taught, to their manner of apprehending it. Whose Excellency in the Art of Education made him so famous all over Europe, as to be solicited by several States and Princes to go and reform the Method of their Schools: and whose Works carried that Esteem, that in his own Life-time some part of them were not only translated into 12 of the usual Languages of Europe, but also into the *Arabic*, *Turkish*, *Persian*, and *Mogolic* (the common Tongue of all that part of the *East-Indies*) and since his death, into the *Hebrew*, and some others. Nor did they want their due Encouragement here in *England*, some Years ago, 'till by an indiscreet use of them, and want of a thorow acquaintance with his Method, or unwillingness to part from their old road, they began to be almost quite left off: Yet it were heartily to be wish'd, some Persons of Judgment and Interest, whose Example might have an influ-

An Advertisement, &c.

ence upon others, and bring them into Reputation again, would revive the COMENIAN METHOD, which is no other, than to make our Scholars learn with Delight and cheerfulness, and to convey a solid and useful Knowledge of Things, with that of Languages, in an easy, natural and familiar way. His *Didactic Works* (as they are now collected in one Volume) for a speedy attaining the Knowledge of Things and Words, joined with the Discourses of Mr. Lock * and 2 or 3 more of our own Nation, for forming the Mind and settling good Habits, may doubtless be look'd upon to contain the most reasonable, orderly, and complete System of the Art of Education, that can be met with.

Yet, alas! how few are there, who follow the way they have pointed out? tho' every one who seriously considers it, must be convinced of the Advantage, and the generality of Schools go on in the same old dull road, wherein a great part of Children's time is lost in a tiresome heaping up a Pack of dry and unprofitable, or pernicious Notions (for surely little better can be said of a great part of that Heathenish stuff they are tormented with, like the feeding them with hard News which, when they have almost broke their teeth with cracking, they find either dead, or to contain but very rotten and unwholesome kernels) whilst Things really perceptive of the understanding, and useful in every state of Life, are left unguarded, to the Reproach of our Nation, where all other Arts are improved and flourish well, only this of Education or Youth is a stand-still, as it that, the good or ill management of which is of the utmost consequence to all, were a thing not worth any Endeavours to improve it, or was already so perfect and well executed that it needed none, when many of the greatest Wisdom and Judgment in several Nations, have with a just Indignation endeavour'd to expose it, and to establish a more easy and useful way in its room.

'Tis not easy to say little on so important a Subject, but thus much may suffice for the present purpose. The Book has merit enough to recommend it self to those who know how to make a right use of it. It was reckon'd one of the Author's best performances, and besides the many Impressions and Translations it has had in parts beyond Sea, has been several times reprinted here. It was endeavour'd no needless Alterations should be admitted in this Edition, and as little of any as cou'd consist with the design of making it plain and useful, to shun the offence it might give to some, and only the Roman and Italic Character alternately made use of, where transcribing or Words cou'd be avoided.

* Mr. Lock's Essay upon Education.

Dr. Talbot's Christian Schoolmaster.

Dr. Ob. Walker of Education.

Mr. Monro's Essay on Education.

— His just Measures of the pious Institution of Youth, &c.

London,
July 13. 1727.



J. H.
The

The Author's PREFACE to the Reader.

I*nstruction is the means to expel Rudeness, with which young wits ought to be well furnished in Schools: But so, as that the teaching be, 1. True, 2. Full, 3. Clear, and 4. Solid.*

1. It will be *true*, if nothing be taught but such as is beneficial to ones life, lest there be a cause of complaining afterwards. We know not necessary things, because we have not learned things necessary.

2. It will be *full*, if the mind be polished for wisdom, the tongue for eloquence, and the hands for a neat way of living. This will be that *grace* of one's life, *to be wise, to act, to speak*

3. 4. It will be *clear*, and by that, firm and *solid*, if whatever is taught and learned, be not obscure, or confused, but apparent, distinct, and articulate, as the fingers on the hands.

The ground of this business, is, that *sensual objects may be rightly presented to the senses*, for fear they may not be received. I say, and say it again aloud, that this last is the foundation of all the rest: because *we can neither act nor speak wisely, unless we first rightly understand all the things which are to be done, and whercof we are to speak*. Now there is nothing in the understanding, which was not before in the sense. And therefore to exercise the senses well about the right perceiving the differences of things, will be to lay the grounds for all wisdom, and all wise discourse, and all discreet actions in ones course of life. Which, because it is commonly neglected in schools, and the things which are to be learned are offered to scholars, without being understood or being rightly presented to the senses, it cometh to pass, that the work of teaching and learning goeth heavily onward, and affordeth little benefit.

See here then a new help for schools, *A Picture and Nomenclature of all the chief things in the world,*

The P R E F A C E.

and of men's actions in their way of living: Which, that you, good Masters, may not be loath to run over with your scholars, I will tell you, in short, what good you may expect from it

It is a *little Book*, as you see, of no great bulk, yet a brief of the whole world, and a whole language full of *Pictures, Nomenclatures, and Descriptions of things.*

I *The Pictures* are the representations of all visible things, (to which also things invisible are reduced after their fashion) of the whole world And that in that very order of things, in which they are described in the *Janua Latine Linguae*, and with that fulness, that nothing very necessary or of great concernment is omitted.

II *The Nomenclatures* are the Inscriptions, or Titles set every one over their own Pictures, expressing the whole thing by its own general term

III. *The Descriptions* are the explications of the parts of the Picture, so expressed by their own proper terms, as that same figure which is added to every piece of the picture, and the term of it, always sheweth what things belongeth one to another.

Which such Book, and in such a dress may (I hope) serve,

I. *To entice witty children to it*, that they may not conceit a torment to be in the school, but dainty fare For it is apparent, that children (even from their infancy almost) are delighted with Pictures, and willingly please their eyes with these sights And it will be very well worth the pains to have once brought it to pass, that scare-crows may be taken away out of Wisdom's Gardens.

II. This same little Book will serve *to stir up the Attention, which is to be fastned upon things, and ever to be sharpened more and more*: which is also a great matter. For the Senses (being the main guides of childhood, because therein the mind doth not as yet
raise

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raise up itself to an abstracted contemplation of things) evermore seek their own objects, and if they be away, they grow dull, and wry themselves hither and thither out of a weariness of themselves: but when their objects are present, they grow merry, wry lively, and willingly suffer themselves to be fastned upon them, till the thing be sufficiently discerned. This Book then will do a good piece of service in taking (especially flickering) wits, and preparing them for deeper studies

III. Whence a third good will follow; that *children being won hereunto, and drawn over with this way of heeding, may be furnished with the knowledge of the prime things that are in the world, by sport and merry pastime.* In a word, this Book will serve for the more pleasing using of the *Vestibulum and Janua Linguarum*, for which end it was even at the first chiefly intended. Yet if it like any, that it be bound up in their native tongues also, it promiseth three other good things of it self.

I. First it will afford a device for learning to read more easily than hitherto, especially having a *symbolical alphabet* set before it, to wit, the characters of the several letters, with the image of that creature, whose voice that letter goeth about to imitate, pictured by it. For the young *Abc* scholar will easily remember the force of every character by the very looking upon the creature, till the imagination being strengthened by use, can readily afford all things; and then having looked over a *table of the chief syllables* also (which yet was not thought necessary to be added to this book) he may proceed to the viewing of the Pictures, and the inscriptions set over 'em. Where again the very looking upon the thing pictured suggesting the name of the thing, will tell him how the title of the picture is to be read. And thus the whole book being gone over by the bare titles of the pictures, reading cannot but be learned; and

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and indeed too, which thing is to be noted, *without using any ord nary tedious spelling, that most troublesome torture of wits*, which may wholly be avoided by this method. For the often reading over the Book, by those larger descriptions of things, and which are set after the Pictures, will be able perfectly to beget a habit of reading.

II. The same book *being used in English, in English Schools*, will serve for the perfect learning of the whole English tongue, and that from the bottom, because by the aforesaid Descriptions of things, the words and phrases of the whole language are found set orderly in their own places. And a short English Grammar might be added at the end, clearly resolving the speech already understood into its parts, shewing the declining of the several words, and reducing those that are joined together under certain rules.

III. Thence a new benefit cometh, that *this new English Translation may serve for the more ready and pleasant learning of the Latin tongue*: as one may see in this Edition, the whole book being so translated, that every where one word answereth to the word over against it, and the book is in all things the same, only in two idioms, as a man clad in a double garment. And there might be also some observations and advertisements added in the end, touching those things only, wherein the use of the Latin tongue differeth from the English. For, where there is no difference, there needeth no advertisement to be given. But, because the first *tasks of learners ought to be little and single*, we have filled this first book of training one up to see a thing of himself, with nothing but rudiments, that is, with the chief of things and words, or with the grounds of the whole world, and the whole language, and of all our understanding about things. It a more perfect description of things, and a fuller knowledge of a language, and a clearer light of the understanding be sought after (as they ought

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bought to be) they are to be found somewhere else whether there will now be an easy passage by this our *little Læclopædia* of things subject to the senses. Something remaineth to be said touching the more chearful use of this book:

I. Let it be given to children into their hands to delight themselves withal as they please, with the sight of the pictures, and making them as familiar to themselves as may be, and that even at home before they be put to school

II. Then let them be examined ever and anon (especially now in the school) what this thing or that thing is, and is called, so that they may see nothing which they know not how to name, and that they can name nothing which they cannot shew.

III And let the things named them be shewed, not only in the Picture, but also in themselves, for example, the parts of the body, clothes, books, the house, utensils, &c

IV Let them be suffered also to imitate the Pictures by hand, if they will, nay rather, let them be encouraged, that they may be willing first, thus to quicken the attention also towards the things, and to observe the proportion of the parts one towards another, and lastly, to practise the nimbleness of the hand, which is good for many things

V If any thing here mentioned, cannot be presented to the eye, it will be to no purpose at all to offer them by themselves to the scholars, as colours, relishes, &c which cannot here be pictured out with ink. For which reason it were to be wished, that things rare and not easy to be met withal at home, might be kept ready in every great school, that they may be shewed also, as often as any words are to be made of them, to the scholars.

Thus at last this school would indeed become a school of things obvious to the senses, and an entrance to the school intellectual. But enough: Let come to the thing it self

The

The Translator, to all judicious and industrious School-Masters.

Gentlemen,

THERE are few of you (I think) but have seen, and with great willingness made use of, (or at least perused) many of the Books of this well-deserving Author Mr John Comenius, which, for their proficuousness to the speedy attainment of a language have been translated into several Countries, out of Latin into their own native tongues.

Now the general verdict (after trial made) that hath passed touching this formerly extant, is this, that they are indeed excellent, and very advantageous to those of more difficult learning (especially to such, as have already got a smattering of the Language) to help their memories to retain what they have formerly learned, and to furnish them with many words which (perhaps) they had not formerly read or so well observed, but to young children (whom we have chiefly to instruct) as those that are ignorant altogether of most things and words, they prove rather a meer toil and burthen, than a delight and furtherance.

For to pack up many words in memory, of things not conceived in the mind, is to fill the head with empty images and notions, and to make the learner more to admire the multitude and variety (and thereby to become discouraged,) than to care to treasure them up, in hopes to gain more knowledge as they grow.

And in the first of his latter works seemed to more fully to be directed, not so much to come nearer the reach of tender understandings, as in this present Book, he hath (according to my judgment) discovered the bottom of what is to be taught, and proceeded (as nature itself doeth) in an orderly way, first to exercise the senses with things, representing their objects to them, and then to fasten upon the intellect by impressing the first notions of things upon it, and linking them on to another by a rational discourse. Whereas, indeed, we generally missing this way, do teach children a great variety of words, without any regard to what, nay which is worse, by taking the way of teaching little ones by Grammar on the first, do puzzle their imaginations with abstractive notions and secondary intentions, which till they be somewhat acquainted with things, and the words belonging to them

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them, in the language which they learn, they cannot apprehend what they mean. And this I guess to be the reason, why many greater persons do resolve sometimes not to put a child to school till he be at least eleven or twelve years of age, presuming that he having then taken notice of most things, will sooner get the knowledge of the words which are applyed to them in any language. But the gross misdeemeanour of such children, for the most part, have taught many parents to be hasty enough to send their own to school, if not that they may learn, yet (at least) that they might be kept out of harm's way, and yet if they do not profit for the time they have been at school, (no respect at all being had of their years) the Master shall be sure enough to bear the blame.

So that a School master had need to bend his wits to come within the compass of a child's capacity of six or seven years of age (seeing we have now such commonly brought to our Grammar-schools to learn the Latin Tongue) and to make that they may learn with as much delight and willingness, as himself would teach with dexterity and ease. And at present I know no better help to forward his young scholars than this little Book, which was for this purpose contrived by the Author in the German and Latin Tongues.

What profitable use may be had thereof, respecting chiefly that his own country and language, he himself hath told you in his preface; but what use we may here make of it in our Grammar-schools, as it is now translated into English, I shall partly declare, leaving all other men (according to my wont) to their own discretion and liberty, to use it or refuse it, as they please. So soon then as a child can read English perfectly, and is brought us to school to learn Latin, I would have him together with his Accidence, to be provided of this Book, in which he may at least once a day (besides his Accidence) be thus exercised.

I. Let him look over the pictures with their general titles or inscriptions, till he be able to turn readily to any one of them, and to tell its name either in English or Latin. By this means he shall have the method of the Book in his head; and be easily furnished with the knowledge of most things; and instructed how to call them, when at any time he meeteth with them elsewhere, in their real forms.

II. Let him read the description at large. First in English, and afterwards in Latin, till he can readily read, and distinctly

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ly pronounce the words in both Languages, *et* *en* *in* *du* *ing* *low* are spelled. And whilst, let him take notice of the figures in *re*, *ea*, and so what part of the picture they direct by their like till he is well able to find out every particular thing of himself, and name it on a sudden, either in English or Latin. Thus he shall not only gain the most primitive words, but be understandingly grounded in Orthography, which is a thing too generally neglected by us, partly because our English Schools think that children should learn it at the Latin and our Latin Schools suppose they have already learn'd it at the English, partly, because our common Grammar is too much defective in this part, and school-boys so little exercised therein, that they pass from schools to the Universities, and return from thence (some of them) more unable to write true English, than either Latin or Greek. Not to speak of our ordinary Tradesmen, many of whom write such false English, that none but themselves can interpret what they scribble in their bill and shop books.

III. Then let him get the Titles and Descriptions by heart, which he will more easily do, by reason of these impressions which the viewing of the pictures hath already made in his memory. And now let him also learn, 1 To continue, or give the words one by one, as they answer one another in Latin and English. 2 To Parse, according to the rules, (which I presume by this time, he hath learn'd in the first part of his *Accidence*, where I would have him tell what part of Speech any word is, and then what accidents belong to it, but especially to decline the nouns and conjugate the verbs according to the Examples in his *Instructions*, and this doing will enable him to know the end and use of his *Accidence*. As for the Rules of Genders of Nouns, and the Præterperfect tenses and Supines of Verbs, and those of Concordance and Construction in the latter part of the *Accidence*, I would not have a child much troubled with them, till by the help of this Book he can perfectly practise so much of Etymology, as concerns the first part of his *Accidence* only. For that, and this book together, being thoroughly learn'd by at least thrice going them over, will much prepare children to go cheerfully forward in their Grammar and School-Autors, especially, if whilst they are employed herein, they be taught also to write a fair and legible hand.

There is one thing to be given notice of, which I wish could have been remedied in this Translation, that the Book being writ in high-Dutch

P R E F A C E.

Dutch doth express many things in reference to that Country and Speech, which cannot without alteration of some Pictures as well as words be expressed in ours for the Symbolical Alphabet is fitted for German Children rather than for ours And whereas the words of that Language go orderly one for one with the Latin, our English propriety of Speech will not admit the like. Therefore it will behove those Masters that intend to make use of this Book, to construe it verbatim to their young Scholars, who will quickly learn to do it of themselves, after they be once acquainted with the first words of Nouns, and Verbs, and their manner of variation

Such a work as this, I observe to have been formerly much desired by some experienced Teachers, and I my self had some years since (whilst my own Child lived) begun the like, having found it most agreeable to the best witted Children, who are most taken up with Pictures from their Infancy, because by them the knowledge of things which they seem to represent (and whereof Children are as yet ignorant) are most easily conveyed to their Understanding But for as much as the work is now done (though in some things not so completely as it were to be wished) I rejoyce in the use of it, and desist in my own undertakings for the present And because any good thing is the better, being the more communicated, I have herein imitated a Child who is forward to impart to others what himself has well liked You then that have the care of little Children, do not much trouble their thoughts and clog their memories with bare Grammar Rudiments, which to them are harsh in getting, and fluid in retaining, because indeed to them they signifie nothing, but a mere swimming notion of a general term which they know not what it meaneth, till they comprehend particulars, but by this or the like subsidiary, inform them, first with some knowledge of things and words wherewith to express them, and then their Rules of speaking will be better understood and more firmly kept in mind Else how should a Child conceive what a Rule meaneth, when he neither knoweth what the Latin word importeth, nor what manner of thing it is which is signified to him in his own native Language, which is given him thereby to understand the Rule ? For Rules consisting of generalities, are delivered (as I may say) at a third hand, presenting first the things, and then the words to be already apprehended touching which they are made I might and I dare repeat this

P R E F A C E.

*This Subject, it being the very Basis of our Profession
search into the way of Childrens taking hold by little
little of what we teach them, that so we may apply
selves to their reach. But I leave the observation thereof to
own daily exercise, and experience got thereby.*

And I pray God, the fountain and giver of all wisdom, hath bestowed upon us this gift of Teaching, so to inspire and rect us by his Grace, that we may train up Children in his Faith and in the knowledge of his Son Jesus Christ our Lord, and no doubt our teaching and their learning of other things subordinate to these, will by the assistance of his blessed Spirit make them able and willing to do him faithful Service both in Church and Common wealth, as long as they live here, that so they may eternally blessed with him hereafter. This, I beseech you, for me and mine, as I shall daily do for you and yours, at the throne of God's heavenly grace, and remain while I live

Ready to serve you, as I truly love and honour you, and
labour willingly in the same Profession with you,

From my School, in
Lothbury, London,
Jan. 25. 1658.

CHARLES HOOL

N B. Those Heads or Descriptions which concern things beyond the present apprehension of Childrens wits, as, those of Geography, Astronomy, or the like, I would have omitted, till they be learned, and a Child be *better able to understand* them.

The Judgment of Mr. Hezekiah Woodward, sometimes an eminent Schoolmaster in LONDON, touching a work of this nature, in his Gate to Sciences, chap. 2.

Certainly the use of Images or Representations is great. we could make our words as legible to Children as Pictures. their information therefrom would be quickned and surer. But we cannot do, though we must do what we can. And if we had Books, wherein are the Pictures of all Creatures, Herbs, Birds, Fish, Fowls, they would stand us in great stead. For Pictures are the most intelligible Books, which Children can look upon. Pictures come closest to Nature, nay, even the Painter, Art exceeds his



Orbis Sensualium Pictus,

A World of Things Obvious to
the Senses drawn in Pictures.

Invitation.

I.

Invitatio.



The Master and the
Boy.

Magister & Puer.

Come, Boy, learn to be
wise.

M. V Eni, Puer, disce sâ-
pere.

P. What doth this mean, to
wise?

P. Quid hoc est, Sapere?

M. To understand rightly,

M. Intelligere rectè,

B

agcs

to thought, and to fit all out
rightly, and to be able to say

P I would teach thee this

M I, by word and deed

P I will

M I will guide thee thro-
row all

I will lead thee all

I will lead thee all

P See here I am, lead me
in the name of God

M Before all things, thou
oughtest to learn the plain
sounds, of which man's speech
consisteth, which living Crea-
tures know how to make, and
thy Tongue knoweth how to
imitate, and thy hand can
picture out

Afterwards we will go into
the World, and we will view
all things.

Here thou hast a lively and
Vocal Alphabet.

agere rectè, et eloqui rectè
omnia necessaria

P Quis docebit me hoc?

M Ego, cum DEO.

P Quomodo?

Ducam te per

omnia

Ostendam tibi omnia.

Nominabo tibi omnia,

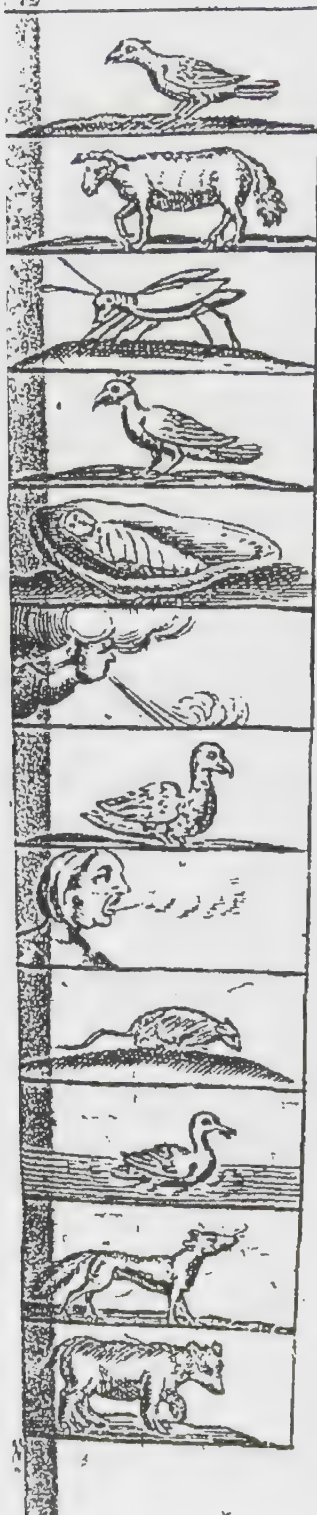
P En, adsum; duc me,
in nomine DEI

M. Ante omnia, debet
discere simplices Sonos, ex
quibus Sermo humanus con-
stat, quos *Animalia* sciunt
formare, & tua *Lingua* sci-
mitari, & tua *Manus* potest
pingere

Postea ibimus in *Mundum*,
& spectabimus omnia

Hic habes vivum et vocale
Alphabetum.





Corvus cornicular, à à A a
The Crow crieth.

Agnus balat, b è è è B b
The Lamb blaiteth.

Cicada stridet, cì cì C c
The Grasshopper chirpeth.

Upupa dicit, du du D d
The Whooppoo saith.

Infans ejulat, è è è E e
The Infant crieth.

Ventus flat, fi fi F f
The Wind bloweth.

Anser gungrit, ga ga G g
The Goose gagleth.

Os halat, hà'h hà'h H h
The mouth breatheth out.

Mus munit, ì ì ì I i
The Mouse chirpeth.

Anastetrinnit, kha, kha K k
The Duck quaketh.

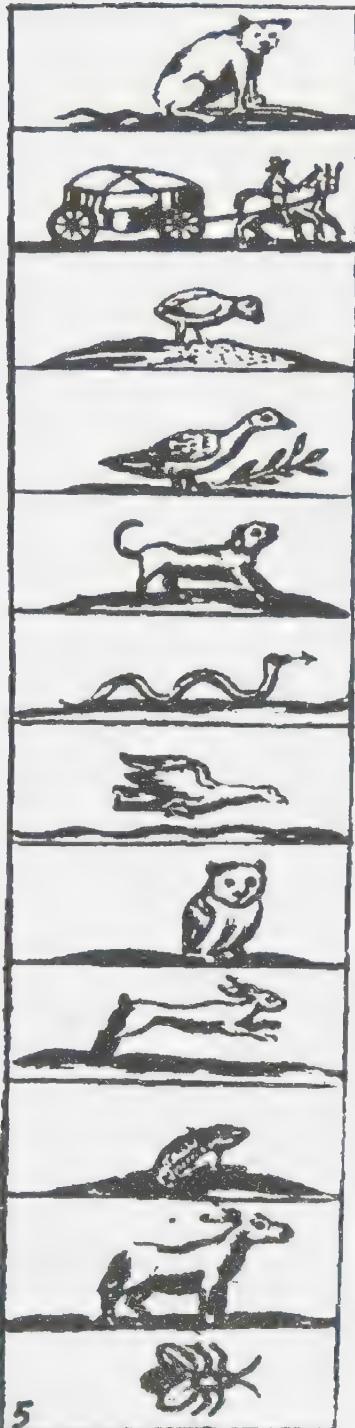
Lupus ululat, lu ulu L
The Wolf howleth.

Ursus murmurat, mummum M m
The Bear grumbleth.

B 2

Felis

(4)



Felis clamat, nau nau N n
The Cat crieth.

Auriga clamat, ò ò ò O o
The Carter crieth.

Pullus pipit, pi pi P p
The Chicken peepeth.

Cuculus cuculat, kuk ku Q q
The Cuckow singeth.

Canis ringitur, err R r
The Dog grinmeth.

Serpens sibilat, fi S s
The Serpent hisseth.

Graculus clamat, tac tac T t
The Jay crieth.

Bubo ululat, ù ù U u
The owl hooteth.

Lepus vagit, va W w
The Hare squeaketh.

Rana coaxat, coax X x
The Frog croaketh.

Asinus rudit, y y y Y y
The Ass brayeth.

Tabanus dicit, ds ds Z z
The Breeze or Horse-
fly saith. God.



2

GOD is of himself from everlasting to everlasting.

A most perfect and a most blessed Being

In his Essence Spiritual, and One.

In his Personality, Three.

In his Will, Holy, Just, Merciful and True.

In his Power, very great.

In his Goodness, very good.

In his Wisdom, unmeasurable.

A Light inaccessible, and yet all in all

Every where, and no where.

Deus est ex seipso, ab æterno in æternum.

Perfectissimum & beatissimum Ens.

Essentiâ Spiritualis, & unus.

Hypostasi Trinus.

Voluntate, Sanctus, Justus, Clemens, Verax.

Potentiâ maximus.

Bonitate Optimus.

Sabientiâ, immensus.

Lux inaccessa,

& tamen omnia in omnibus,

Uoque & nullibi.

The chiefest Good, and the
only and inexhaustible Fountain
of all good things.

As the Creator, so the Go-
vernour and Preserver of all
things, which we call the
World.

Summum Bonum, et fo-
lus et inexhaustus Fons om-
nium Bonorum

Ut Creator, ita Guber-
naor et Conservator omnium
creaturarum, quas vocamus Mun-
dum.

The World.

III.

Mundus.



3

The Heaven, 1.
hath Fire and Stars.

The Clouds, 2.
hang in the Air.

Birds, 3.
fly under the Clouds.

Fishes, 4.
swim in the Water

The Earth hath Hills, 5.
Woods, 6. Fields, 7.
Beasts, 8. and Men, 9.

Cœlum, 1.
habet Ignem & Stellæ.

Nubes, 2.
pendent in Aere.

Aves, 3.
volant sub nubibus.

Pisces, 4.
natant in Aqua.

Terra habet Montes, 5.
Sylvas 6. Campos, 7.

Animalia, 8. Homines, 9.

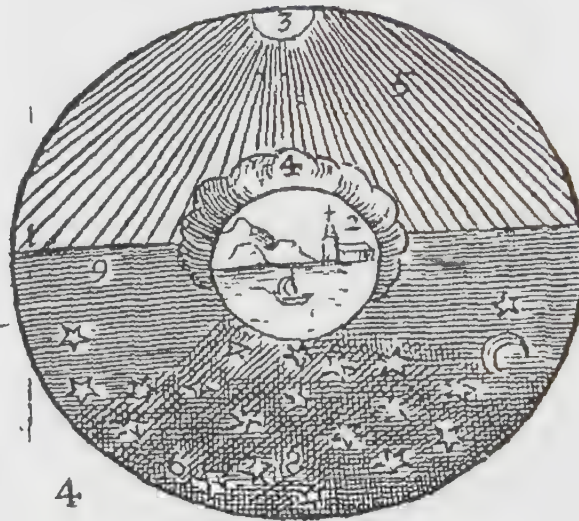
Thus

Thus the greatest Bodies in the Universe are full of their own
the World, the four Elements, the four Seasons, the four
are full of their own inhabitants.

The Heaven.

IV.

Caelum.



The Heaven, 1.
is wheeled about, and
encompasseth the Earth, 2.
standing in the middle.
The Sun, 3
wheresoever it is, shineth
perpetually, howsoever dark
Clouds, 4.
may take it from us,
and causeth by his Rays 5.
Light, and the
Light, Day
On the other side, over
against it, is Darknes, 6.
and thence Night.

Caelum, 1.
rotatur, &c
ambit Terram, 2.
sta item in medio.
Sol 3.
ubi ubi est, fulget
perpetuo, ut ut densis
Nubilis, 4
cupant cum a nobis,
facitque suos Radius, 5.
Luceat, Lux Diem
Ex opposito, sunt Tene-
brae, 6 ince Nox.
B 4 In

*In the Night
shineth the Moon, 7.
and the Stars, 8
glister, and twinkle.*

*In the Evening, 9
is Twi'li hr*

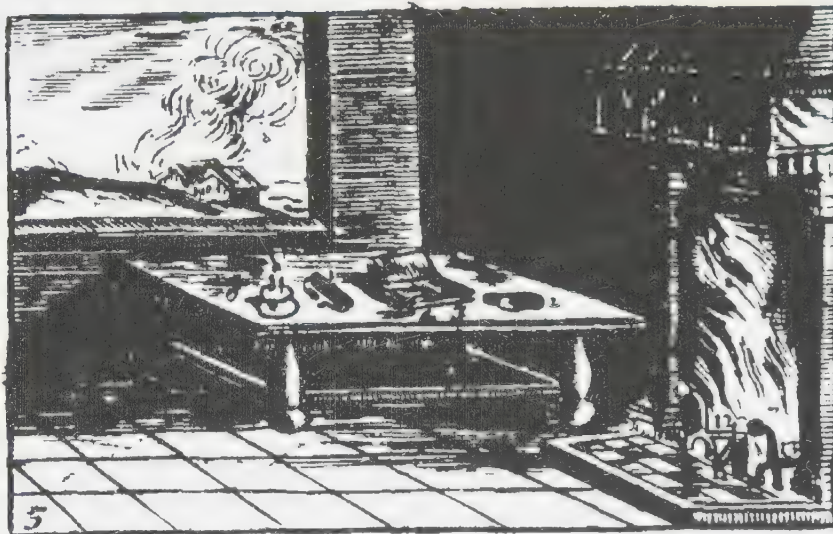
*In the Morning, 10
the breaking, and
dawning of the Day.*

*Nocte
splendet Luna, 7.
& Stella, 8
micant, scintillant.
Vesper, 9.
est Crepusculum:
Manè Aurora, 10.
& Diluculum.*

Fire,

V.

Ignis



*The Fire gloweth,
burneth and consumeth to ashes*

*A spark of it struck out of
a Flint, (or Firestone) 2.
by means of a Steel, 1.
and taken by Tynder in
a Tinder-box, 2.
lighteth a Match, 4.
and after that a Candle, 5.*

*Ignis ardet;
urit, cremat.*

*Scintilla ejus elisa
e Silice, (Pyrite) 2.
Ope Chalybis, 1.
et excepta a Fomite
in Suscitabulo, 3
accendit Sulphuratum, 4.
et inde Candelam, 5.*

ve

or stick, 6.

and causeth a flame, 7.

or blaze, 8.

which catcheth hold of the Houses.

Smoak, 9

ascendeth therefrom,

which, sticking to the

Chimney, 10.

turneth into Soot.

Of a Fire-brand,

(or burning stick)

is made a Brand, 11.

(or quenched stick.)

Of a hot Coal

(red hot piece

of a Fire-brand)

is made a Coal, 12.

(or a dead Cinder)

That which remaineth,

is at last Ashes, 13.

and Embers (or hot Ashes)

vel Lignum, 6.

et excitat Flammam, 7.

vel Incensum, 8.

quod corripit

Ædificia

Fumus, 9.

ascendit inde,

qui, adherens

Camino, 10.

abit in Fuliginem.

Ex Torre,

ligno ardente,)

fit Titio, 11

(lignum extinctum)

Ex Pruna,

(candente particulâ

Torris)

fit Carbo, 12.

(Particula mortua.)

Quod remanet,

tandem est Cinis 13.

& Favilla (ardens Cinis.)



A cool Air 1
breathes gently
The Wind 2
blows strong.

A Storm, 3
throws down Trees

A Violent-wind, 4
turns it self in a round
course

Air, 5
comes from the Earth

As the Earth is full of
gaps of the Earth, (1st)
this of the Air 6.

Aura, 1.
spuat leniter.

Ventus, 2,
hat v. h.

Tormenta, 3
Rant Arbores.

Turbos 4
in gyrum.

Verus subterraneus, 5
et terra motum

Terra-motus tacit
Laves (& ruinas.) 6



The Water springeth

of a Fountain, 1

runneth downwards

a Brook, 2.

runneth in a Beck, 3.

standeth in a Pond, 4

floweth in a Stream, 5.

whirled about

a Whirl pit, 6.

It causeth fens, 7

The River hath Banks, 8

The Sea maketh Shores, 9.

Points, 10. Capes, 11.

Islands, 12. Almost Islands 13.

Peaks of Land, 14

Straits, 15

It hath in it Rocks, 16.

Aqua scater

et Fonte, 1.

defluit

in torrente, 2

manet in Rivo, 3

stagnat in Stagno, 4

currit in Flumine, 5.

gyrat

in Vorrice, 6

Et facit Paludes, 7.

Flumen habet Ripas, 8.

Mare facit Litora, 9.

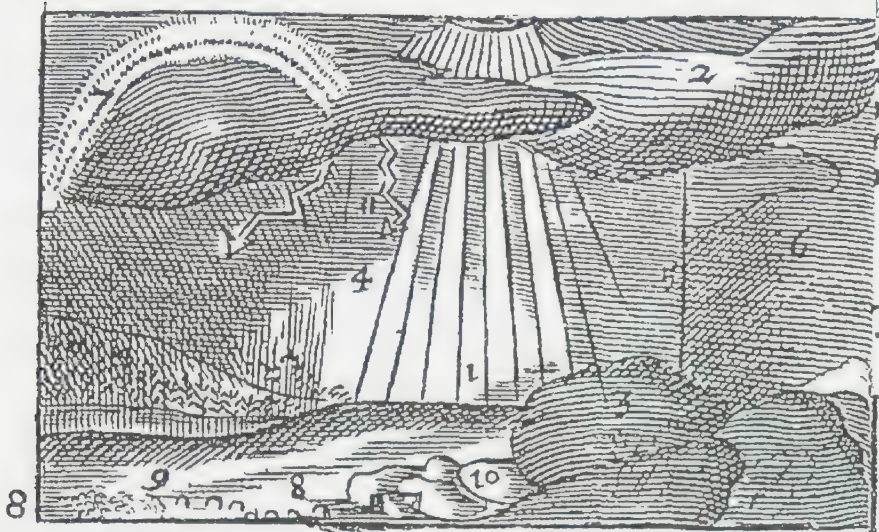
Sinus, 10 Promontoria, 11.

Insulae, 12. Peninsulas, 13.

Isthmos, 14.

Freta, 15.

Et habet Scopulos, 16.



*A Vapour, 1. ascendeth from
the Water*

*From it a Cloud, 2.
is made, and a white Mist, 3
near the Earth.*

*Rain, 4
and a small Shower distilleth
out of a Cloud, drop by drop
Which being frozen, is Hail, 5.
half frozen is Snow, 6
being warm is Mel-dew.*

*In a rainy Cloud,
set over against the Sun,
the Rainbow, 7. appeareth.*

*A drop falling into the wa-
ter, maketh a Bubble, 8.
many Bubbles make
froth 9.*

*Frozen Water is called
Ice, 10
Dew congealed,*

*Vapor, 1. ascendit
Aqua*

*Inde Nubes, 2.
fit, et Nebula, 3.
prope terram.*

*Pluvia, 4
et Imber,
stulit e Nube,
guttatim
Quæ gelata, Grando, 5.
semigelata, Nix, 6.
calefacta, Rubigo est.*

*In nube pluviosa,
oppositâ Soli Iris, 7. appare*

*Gutta incidens in aquam
facit Bullam, 8
multæ Bullæ faciunt
spumam, 9.*

*Aqua congelata
Glacies, 10.
Ros congelatus,*

is called a white Frost.

Thunder is made of a
brimstone-like vapour,
which breaking out of a Cloud,
with Lightning, II
thundereth and striketh
with lightning.

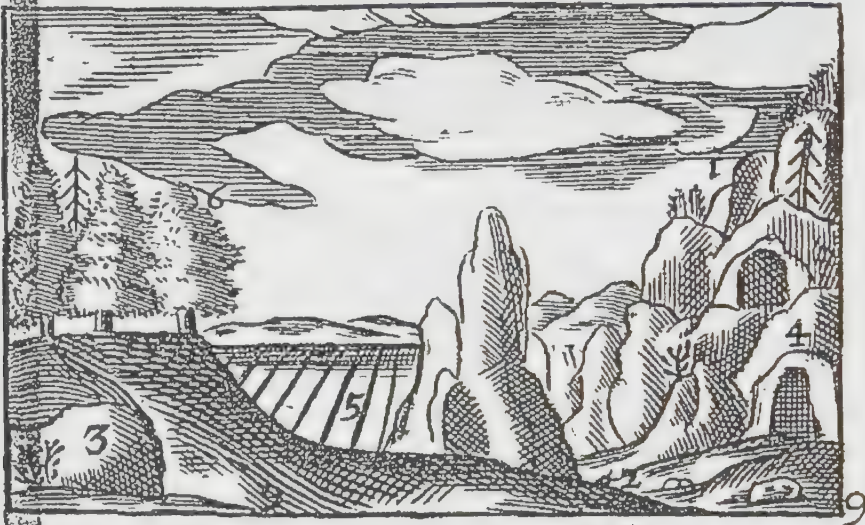
dicitur Pruina.

Tonitru fit ex
Vapore sulphureo,
quod erumpens è Nube
cum fulgure, II.
tonat & fulminat.

The Earth.

IX.

Terra.



In the Earth are
g^d Mountains, 1.
deep Vallies, 2.
hills rising, 3.
low Caves, 4.
rain Fields, 5.
woody Woods, 6.

In Terra sunt
Alti Montes, 1.
Profundæ valles, 2.
Elevati Colles 3.
cavæ Speluncæ, 4.
Planæ campi, 5.
Opacæ Sylvæ 6.

The

The Fruits of the Earth. X. Terra I



10

A meadow 1. yieldeth grass
with Flowers and Herbs,
which being cut down,
are made Hay, 2.

A Field, 3. yieldeth Corn,
and Pot-herbs, 4.

Mushrooms, 5.
Straw-berries, 6.
Myrtle-trees, &c.
come up in Woods.

Metals, Stones, and Mine-
rals
grow under the Earth.

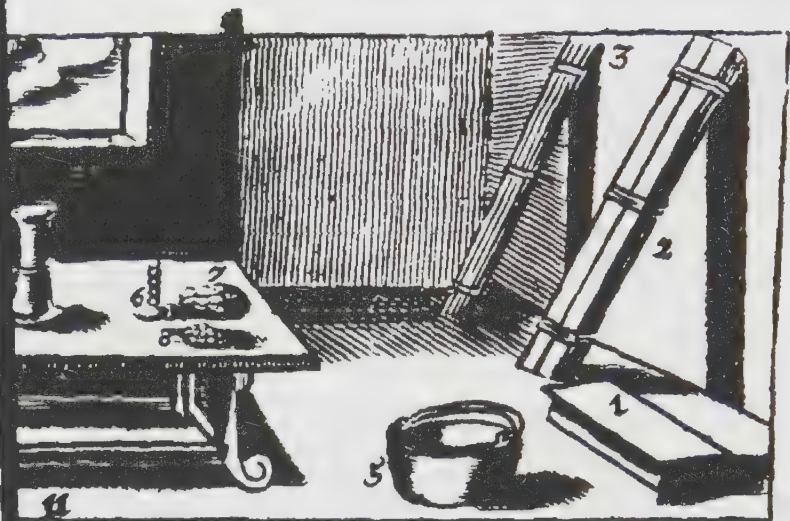
Pratum, 1. fert Gram-
cum Floribus & Herbis,
que defecta
fiunt Fœnum, 2.

Arvum, 3. fert Fruges
& Olera, 4.

Fungi, 5.
Fraga, 6.
Myrtillis, &c
Proveniunt in Sylvis.

Metalla, Lapides
Mineralia.
nascuntur sub

Met-



ad 1.

and heavy

n, 2. is hard,

steel, 3. harder.

y make Tankards

ans) 4 of Tin

ttles, 5 of Copper,

esticks, 6. of Latin,

s, 7. of Silver,

s and Crown pieces, 8

t-silver is always li-

and eateth therow Me-

Gold.

Plumbum, 1,
est molle & grave.

Ferrum, 2 est durum,

& Calybs 3. durior.

Faciunt Citharos

e sterno, 4.

Libra 5. e Cupro,

Candelabra, 6. Ex Orichaleo

Thaleros, 7. Ex Argento,

Scutatos, 8. et Coronatos

Ex, Auro

Argentum vivum, semper

liquet, & corrodit Metalla.

Stones,



Sand, 1. and Gravel, 2.
 is Stone broken into bits.
 A great Stone, 3.
 is a piece of
 a Rock (or Crag) 4.
 A Whetstone, 5.
 a Flint, 6. a Marble, 7. &c.
 are ordinary Stones.
 A Load-stone, 8.
 draweth Iron to it
 Jewels 9.
 are clear Stones, as
 The Diamond white,
 The Ruby red,
 The Sapphire blue,
 The Emerald green,
 The Jacinth yellow, &c.
 And they glister
 being cut into corners.
 Pearls, and Unions 10.
 grow in Shell-fish.

Arena, 1. & Sabulum
 est Lapis comminutus.
 Saxum, 3.
 est pars
 Petra (Cautis) 4.
 Cos, 5.
 Silex, 6. Marmor, 7
 sunt obscuri Lapides.
 Magnes, 8,
 adtrahit ferrum.
 Gemma, 9
 sunt pellucidi Lappilli, ut
 Adamas candidus,
 Rubinus rubeus,
 Sapphirus caeruleus,
 Smaragdus viridis,
 Hyacinthus luteus, &c.
 et micant
 angulati.
 Margarita, & Uniones
 crescunt in Conchis.

Corals, 11.

a Sea-shrub.

Amber, 12. is gathered
in the Sea.Glass, 13. is like
Crystal.

Coral'ia, 11

in Marinâ arbusculâ.

Succinum, 12. colligitur
è mari.Vitrum, 13. simile est
Chrystallo.

rec.

XIII.

Arbor.

A Plant, 1. groweth
a Seed.A Plant waxeth to a
st, 2.A Shoot, to a Tree, 3
the Root, 4.

eth up the Tree.

the Body or Stem, 5.

b from the Root.

the Stem divideth it self
Boughs, 6.

green Branches, 7.

e of Leaves, 8.

Planta 1. procrefcit
e Semine.

Planta abit

in Fruticem, 2.

Frutex in Arborem, 3.

Radix, 4.

Sustentat arborem.

Strips (Stemma) 5.

Surgit e radice.

Strips se dividit

in Ramos, 6.

& Frondes, 7.

factas e Folius, 8.

C

The

The top, 9
is in the height

The Stock, 10.
is close to the roots.

A Log, 11.
is the body fell'd down,
without Boughs, having Bark
and Rind 12

Pith and Heart, 13

Bird lime 14
groweth upon the boughs,
which also sweat

Gumm,
Rosin,
Pitch, &c.

Circumen, 9.
est in summo.

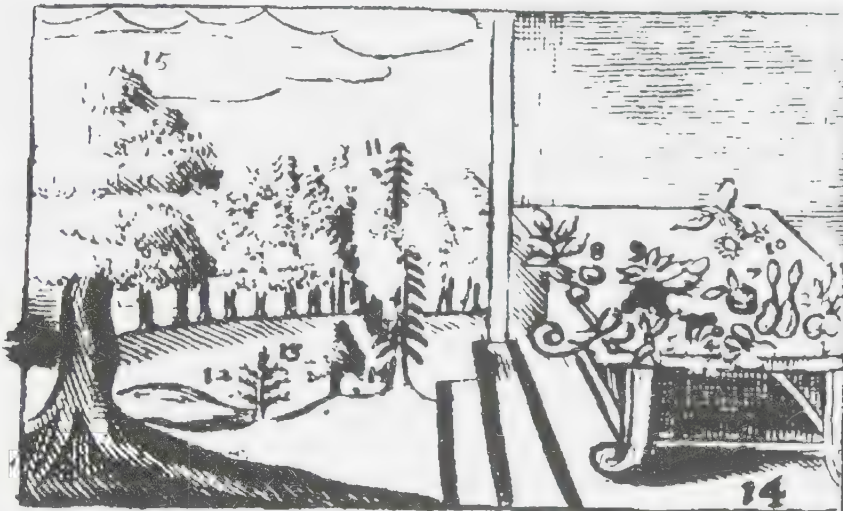
Truncus 10
adhærat radicibus.

Caudex, 11
est Stipes dejectus,
sine ramis, habens Cortex
& Librum, 12.

pulpam & medullam, 13

Viscum, 14.
adnascitur ramis,
qui etiam sudant
Gummi,
Resinam,
Picem, &c.

Fruits of Trees. XIV. *Fructus Arborum*



Fruits that have no shells
are pull'd from fruit-bearing
trees.

The Apple 1. is round.

Poma
decerpuntur
a fructiferis arboribus.

Malum, 1. est rotundum

The Pear 2. and Fig 3.
are something long

The Cherry 4.
length by a long stalk.

The Plum 5
and Peach 6.

by a shorter.

The Mulberry 7.
by a very short one.

The Wall-nut 8.

The Hazel-nut, 9.

and Chest-nut 10.

are wraps in a husk
and a Shell.

Barren Trees are 11.

The Firr, the Alder,

the Birch, the Cypress,

the Beech, the Ash,

the Sallow, the Linden-tree,

&c. but most of them affording
shade.

But the Juniper 12.

and Bay-tree 13 yield
berries.

The Pine 14. Pine-apples.

The Oak 15.

acorns and Galls.

Pyrum 2. & *Ficus* 3
sunt oblonga

Cerasum 4.
pendet longo *Pediculo*.

Prunum, 5
& *Persicum* 6.
breviori.

Morum 7.
brevissimo

Nux Juglans 8.
Azellana 9.

& *Castanea* 10.
involuta sunt *Corticis*
& *Putamini*.

Steriles arbores sunt 11.

Abies, *Alnus*,
Betula, *Cupressus*,
Fagus, *Fraxinus*,
Salix, *Tilia*, &c.

sed plerique umbiferæ

At *Juniperus* 12.
& *Laurus* 13. ferunt
Baccas.

Pinus 14 *Strobilos*.

Quercus 15.

Glandes & *Gallas*.





*Amongst the Flowers,
the most noted,*

*In the beginning of the
Spring are the
Violet, 1 the Crow-toes, 2.
the Daffadil, 3.*

*Then the Lillies,
white and yellow, 4.
and blew, 5.
and the Rose, 6.
and Clove-gilliflowers, 7
&c.*

*Of these Garlands, 8.
and Nofegays, 9.
are tyed round with twigs.*

*There are added also
sweet herbs, 10.
as Majoram,
Flower-gentle, Rue,
Lavender,
Rosemary,*

*Inter flores
notissimi,
Primo vere,*

*Viola, 1. Hyacinthus, 2
Narcissus, 3.
Tum Lilia,
alba & lutea, 4.
& cœrulea, 5.
tandem Rosa, 6.
& Caryophyllum, 7. &c.*

*Ex his Serta, 8.
& Servia, 9.
vientur.*

*Adduntur etiam
Herba odorata, 10.
ut Amaranthus,
Amaranthus, Rusa,
Lavendula,
Rosmarinus, (Libanotis)*

Hyssopus

Ysop, Spike,
 Basil, Sage,
 Mint, &c.

Amongst Field flowers, 11

the most noted are

the May-lilie,

Germander, the Blew-Bottle,
 Chamomel, &c.

And amongst Herbs,

Pea-sof,

Sorrel,

Nettle, &c.

The Tulip, 12.

the grace of flowers,

affording no smell.

Hypocissar, Nard

Ocimum, Siliva,

Menta, &c.

Inter Campestris

Flores, notissimi sunt

Lilium Convallium,

Chamadrys, Cyanus,

Chamamelum, &c.

Et Herbæ,

Cytisus (Trifolium)

Absinthium, Acetosa,

Urtica, &c.

Tulipa, 12.

est decus Florum,

sed expers odoris.

Otherbs.

XVI.

Cleria



Pot-herbs

as in Gardens,

Lettice, 1.

Blewort, 2.

Onions, 3.

Olera

nascuntur in horis,

ut, Lactuca, 1.

Brassica, 2.

Cepa, 3.

C 3

Gard

Garlick 4 Gourd 5.
 The Parsnep 6.
 The Turnep 7.
 The Radish 8.
 Horse-Radish 9.
 Parsly 10.
 Cucumbers 11
 and Pompons 12.

Allium 4 *Cucurbita* 5
Sisfer 6
Kapa 7.
Raphanus minor 8.
Raphanus major 9
Petroselinum 10.
Cucumeres 11
Pepones 12.

Corn.

XVII.

Frug.



Some Corn grows upon a
 straw,
 parted by knot,
 as Wheat, 1.
 Rice, 2 Barley, 3.
 in which the Ear hath
 awnes, or else it is without
 awnes, and it nourisheth the
 Corn in the Husk.

Some instead of an ear,
 have a rizon (or plume)
 containing the Corn by bunches,
 as, Oats; 4. Millet 5.
 Turkey-wheat, 6.

Frumenta quædam cre-
scunt super culmum,
distinctum geniculis,
ut, Triticum, 1.
Siligo, 2. Hordeum, 3.
in quibus Spica habet
Aristas, aut est mutica, fo-
vetque grana in gluma.

Quædam pro Spica,
 habent *Paniculam*, continen-
 tem grana fasciatim,
 ut, *Avena, 4. Milium, 5*
Frumentum Saracenicum, 6
 Pulse

Pulse have Cods,
which inclose the corns
in two Shales,
as, Pease, 7.
Beans, 8 Vetches, 9
and those that are less than these,
Lentils and Urles (or Tares)

Legumini valent Siliquis,
quæ includunt grana
et alius
ut, 11. 12. 13.
Faba 8 Vicia 9.
& minores his
Lentes & Ciceri.

Shrubs.

XVIII.

Fruites.



A Plant being greater,
and harder than an herb,
called a Shrub
such as are

In Banks and Ponds,
be Rush, 1

be Bulrush, 2.

Cane without knots

bearing Cats-tails,

and the Reed, 3.

which is knotty and hollow
within.

Elsewhere, 4.

Planta major
& durior herba,
dicitur Frutex.
ut sunt

In ripis & stagnis,
Fucus 1.

Scirpus 2.

[Canna] enodis

ferens Typhos,

& Arundo 3.

nodosa et cava
intus. 3.

Alibi, 4

C 4

the

the Rose,
the Bastard-Corinths,
the Elder, the Juniper

Also the Vine, 5
which putteth forth branches, 6.
and these tendrels, 7.

Vine leaves, 8.
and Bunches of grapes, 9.

on the stalk whereof
hang Grapes,
which contain Grape-stones.

Rosa,
Rubus,
Sambucus, Juniperus.

Item Vit 5, 5.
quæ emittit Palmites, 6.
et hi spreolos, 7.
Pampinos 8
et Racemos 9.
quorum Scapo,
pendent uva.
continentes Acinos.

XIX.

Living-Creatures : and First, Birds.



Animalia: & primum, Aves.

A living Creature liveth,
perceiveth, moveth it self;
is born, dieth,
is nourished,
and groweth; standeth,
or sitteth, or lieth,
or goeth.

Animal vivit,
sentit, movet se;
nascitur, moritur,
nutritur,
& crescit, stat,
aut sedet, aut cubat,
aut graditur,

A Bird, (Fisher, 1
ere the King's making her
nest in the Sea)
is cover'd with Feathers, 2.
with Wings, 3.
with two pinions, 4.
with many Feet, 5.
with Tail, 6.
with a Bill, 7.
The Shee, 8. layeth Eggs, 10.
in a nest, 9
and sitting upon them,
hatcheth young ones, 11.
An Egg is cover'd
with a shell, 12.
under which is
the White, 13.
this the Yolk, 14.

Avis, (hic Halcyon, 1.
in mari nidulans.)
tegitur Plumis, 2.
volat Pennis, 3.
habet duas Alas, 4.
totidem Pedes, 5.
Caudam, 6.
& Rostrum, 7.
Fœmella, 8. ponit Ova, 10.
in nido 9.
et incubans iis,
excludit Pullos, 11.
Ovum tegitur
testa, 12.
sub qua est
Albumen, 13.
in hoc Vitellus, 14.

same Fowls.

XX.

Aves Domesticae.



The Cock, 1.
which crows in the morning.)

Gallus, 1.
(qui cantat mane)

hath

*hath a Comb, 2.
and Spurs, 3.
being gelded, he is called
a Capon, and is crammed
in a Coop, 4.*

A Hen, 5.

*scrapeth the Dunghil,
and picketh up Coras
as also the Pigeons, 6
(which are brought up in a
Pigeon-house, 7)
and the Turkey cock 8
with his Turkey-hen, 9*

*The gay Peacock, 10
prideth in his Feathers*

*The Stork, 11
buildeth her Nest
on the top of the House.*

*The Swallow, 12.
the Sparrow, 13
the Mag-pie, 14.
the Jackdaw, 15.
and the Bat, 16.
(or Flettermouse)
use to flie about Houses.*

habet Cristam, 2.

& Calcaria, 3.

castratus dicitur

Capo & saginatur

in Ornithotrophico, 4.

Galina, 5

ruspatur fimerum,

& colligit grana

sicut & Columba, 6

*(quæ educantur in Colum-
rio, 7.)*

& Galopavus, 8.

cum sua Meleagride, 9

Formosus Pavo, 10.

superbit pennis.

Ciconia, 11.

nidificat

in tecto

Hirundo, 12.

Passer, 13.

Pica, 14

Monedula, 15

& Vespertilio, 16

(Mus alatus)

volitant circa Domus.



The Nightingale 1. singeth
sweetlyest of all.

The Lark 2. singeth
he flyeth in the Air.

The Quail, 3

ing on the ground;

ers on the boughs of trees 4.

The Canary-bird,

Chaffinch,

Goldfinch,

Siskin,

Linner,

Little Titmouse,

Wood-wall,

Robin-red-breast,

Hedge-sparrow, &c.

The party colour'd Parrot 5.

Black-bird 6.

Stare, 7.

The Mag-pie

The Jay, learn

Luscinia (Philomela) 1
cantat suavissime omnium.

Alauda 2 cantillat
volitans in aere,

Coturnix, 3.
sedens humi,

Cæteræ, in ramis arborum 4.
ut, *Luteola peregrina*,

Fringilla,

Carduelis,

Acanthis,

Linaria,

parvus *Parus*,

Galgula,

Rubecula,

Curruca, &c.

Discolor Psittacus, 5.

Merula, 6.

Sturnus, 7.

cum *Pica*,

& *Monedula*, discunt

to frame mens words.

A great many are wont
to be shut in Cages, 8.

humanas voces formare
Pleræque solent
includi Caves, 8.

XXII.

Birds that haunt the Fields and Woods,



Aves Campestres & Sylvestres.

The Ostrich, 1.
is the greatest Bird.

The Wren, 2.
is the least.

The Owl 3.
the most despicable.

The Whoopoo, 4.
the most nasty,
for it eateth dung.

The Bird of Paradise, 5.
is very rare.

The Pheasant, 6.
the Bustard, 7.

Struthio, 1.
ales est maximus.

Regulus, 2. (Trochilus)
minimus.

Noctua, 3.
despicatissimus.

Upupa, 4.
foetidissimus,
rescitur enim stercores.

Manucodina, 5.
rarissimus.

Phasianus, 6.
Tarda (Otis) 7,

Leaf wild Peacock 8.
 Moor-hen, 9.
 Partridge, 10.
 Woodcock, 11
 the Thrush, 12
 counted Dainties.
 among the rest,
 best are,
 watchful Crane, 13.
 mournful Turtle, 14
 Cuckow, 15.
 Stock-dove,
 Speight, the Jay,
 Crow, &c. 16.

furdus, Tetrao, 8.
 Attagen, 9.
 Perdix, 10
 Gallmago (Rusticola) 11.
 & Turdus, 12.
 habentur in deliciis.
 Inter reliquas,
 potissimæ sunt,
 Grus, 13. pervigil
 Turtur, 14. gemens.
 Cuculus, 15.
 Palumbes,
 Picus, Garrulus,
 Cornix, &c. 16,

venous Birds.

XXIII.

Aves Rapaces.



the Eagle, 1.
 King of Birds
 sh upon the Sun.
 the Vulture, 2.
 the Raven, 3.

Aquila, 1.
Rex Avium,
intuetur Solem.
Vultur, 2.
 & *Corvus, 3.*

feed

feed upon Carrion.

The Kite 4 pursueth
Chickens

The Falcon, 5.
the Hobbie, 6
and the Hawk, 7,
catch at little Birds

The Gertalcon, 8 catcheth
Pigeons, and greater Birds.

pascuntur mortuorum
[cadaveribus]

Milvus 4 insectatur
pullos gallinaceos.

Falco, 5.

Nisus, 6.

& Accipiter, 7.

captant aviculas

Astur, 8 captat
columbas, & aves ma

Water-Fowl.

XXIV.

Aves Aquo



The white Swan, 1.
the Goose, 2
and the Duck, 3
swim up and down
The Cormorant, 4
driveth.

And to these the water-hen.
and the Pelican, &c. 10.

Oler 1. candidus,
Anser, 2.
& Anas, 3
natant.

Mergus, 4.
se mergit
Adde his Fulicam,
Pe ecanum, &c. 10.

The Osprey, 5.
 the Sea-mew, 6.
 flying down-wards
 to catch Fish,
 the Heron 7.
 standing on the Banks.
 The Bittern, 8
 thrusts his Bill into the water,
 and belloweth like an Ox.
 The Water-wagtail 9
 waggeth the tail.

Haliaeetus 5
 & *Gavia*, 6.
devolantes,
captant pisces,
sed Ardea 7
stans in ripis
Butio, 8.
inserit rostrum aquæ,
 & *mugit ut bos*!
Motacilla, 9.
motat caudam

ing Vermin. XXV. *Insecta volantia.*



The Bee 1. *makesh honey*,
 the Drone 2. *devoureth*.
 the Wasp, 3.
 the Hornet, 4.
 with a sting;
 the Gad-Bee
 (Breeze) 5.
 usually Castles

Apis 1, *facit mel*,
quod Fucus, 2. *depascit*
Vespa, 3.
 & *Crabro*, 4.
infestant oculos,
 & *Oestrum*
 (*Asilus*) 5.
imprimis pecus.

but the Fly 6.

and the Gnat, 7. us.

The Cricket, 8. singeth.

The Butterfly, 9. is a winged Caterpillar.

The Beetle, 10. covereth her wings with Cases.

The Glow-worm, 11. shineth by night.

autem Musca, 6

& Culex, 7 nos.

Gryllus, 8. cantillat.

Papilio, 9 est

alata Eruca

Scarabeus, 10 tegit

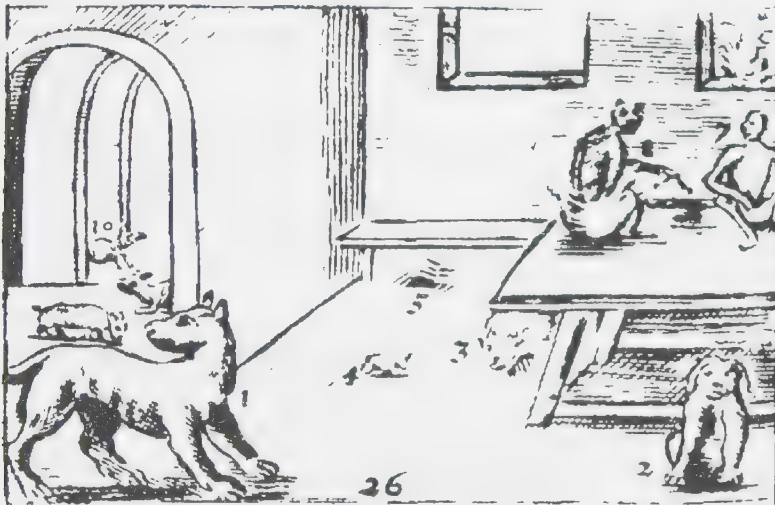
alas vaginis

Cicindela [Lampyris]

nitet noctu

XXVI.

Four-Footed Beasts: and first, those about the House.



Quadrupeda: & primum Domestica.

*The Dog, 1.
with the Whelp, 2.
is keeper of the House.*

The Cat, 3.

*Canis, 1.
cum Catello, 2.
est custos Domus.
Felis (Catus) 3.*

cleth the House

Mouse, 4.

each also a

Mouse-trap, 5. doth.

The Squirrel, 6.

The Ape, 7

the Monkey, 8.

kept at home

for delight.

The Dormouse, 9

other greater Mice, 10

the Weasel, the Marten,

the Ferret,

ble the House.

purgat domum

a Muribus, 4

quod etiam

Muscipula, 5. facit.

Sciurus, 6

Simia, 7.

& Cercopithecus, 8.

habentur domi

delectamento

G s, 9

& cæteri Mures majores, 10.

ut Mustela, Martes,

Viverra,

infestant domum.

rd-Cattle.

XXVII.

Pecora.



the Bull, 1. the Cow, 2.

the Calf, 3.

covered with hair.

the Ram, the Weather, 4.

ewe, 5. and the Lamb, 6.

wool.

Taurus, 1. Vacca, 2,

& Vitulus, 3.

teguntur pilis.

Aries, Vervex, 4.

Ovis, 5. cum Agno, 6.

gestant lanam.

D

The

The He-goat, the Gelt-
goat, .

with the She-goat, 8.

and Kid, 9. *habe*

shag-hair, and beards.

The Hog, the Sow, 10.

and the Pigs, 11.

habe bristles,

but not horns,

but a so cloven feet

as those others have)

Hircus, Caper, 7.

cum Capra, 8

& *Hædo, 9. habent.*

Villos & arundo.

Porcus, Scrofa, 10.

cum Procellis, 11.

ha'ent *S tas,*

at non *(ornua,*

sed etiam *Ungulas bisuica'*

ut illa

Labouring-Beasts.

XXVIII.

Fum.



The Ass, 1
and the Mule, 2.
carry burthens.

The Horse, 3.
(which a Mule, 4. *graceth*)
carryeth us.

The Camel, 5.
carryeth the Merchant
with his Ware.

Assinus, 1.

& *Mulus, 2.*

gestant Onera

Equus, 3.

(quam *Fuor, 4. ornat*)

gestat nos ipsos.

Camelus, 5.

gestat Mercatorem

cum mercibus suis.

The Elephant, 6.
*draweth his meat to him
 with his Trunk 7.
 He hath two Teeth, 8.
 standing out,
 and is able to carry
 full thirty men.*

*Elephas, (Barrus) 6.
 attrahit pabulum
 Proboscide, 7
 Habet duos dentes, 8.
 prominentes,
 & potest portare
 etiam triginta viros.*

Wild-Cattle.

XXIX.

Feræ Pecudes.



*the Buffal, 1
 wild Bulls.
 The Elke, 3.
 bigger than an Horse
 whose back is impenetrable)
 with knaggy Horns
 also the Hart, 4.
 but the Roe 5.
 The Hind calf, almost none.
 The Stone-back, 6.
 the great ones,
 The Wild-goat, 7.
 the very little ones,
 which she hangs
 herself on a Rock*

*& Bubalus, 2.
 sunt feræ Boves.
 Alces, 3.
 major equo
 (cujus tergus est impenetrabilis)
 habet ramosa cornua,
 ut & Cervus, 4.
 Sed Caprea, 5.
 cum hinnulo, ferè nulla.
 Capricornus, 6.
 prægrandis,
 & picapra, 7.
 minuta,
 quibus suspendit
 se ad rupem*

*The Unicorn, 8,
hath but one,
but that a precious one.*

*The Boar, 9
a fearless one with his tusks*

The Hare, 10. is fearful

*The Cony, 11
diggeth the Earth,*

*As also the Mole, 12.
which maketh hillocks*

*Monoceros, 8.
habet unum,
sed pretiosum.*

*Aper, 9
grassatur dentibus*

Lepus, 10 pavet.

Cuniculus, 11.

perfodit terram,

*Ut & Talpa, 12.
quæ facit grumos.*

Wild-Beasts.

XXX.

Feræ Bej.



Wild Beasts
*have sharp paws, and
teeth, and are flesh eaters.*

*As the Lion, 1.
the King of four-footed Beasts,
having a mane;
with the Lions.*

The spotted Panther, 2,

Bestia
*habent acutos ungues, &
dentes, suntque carnivora*

*Ut Leo, 1.
Rex quadrupedum,
jubatus;
cum Leônâ.*

*Maculosus, Pardo (P
thera) 2.*

The Tyger, 3.
 the cruellest of all.
 The Shaggy Bear 4
 The ravenous Wolf, 5
 The quick sighted Ounce, 6
 The tailed Fox, 7.
 the craftiest of all
 The Hedge-hog, 8.
 quickly
 The Badger, 9.
 Teeth in holes.

Tygris, 3
 immanissima omnium.
 Villosus Ursus, 4.
 Rapax Lupus, 5
 Lynx, 6 visu pollens,
 Caudata Vulpes, 7.
 astutissima omnium.
 Erinaceus, 8.
 est aculeatus.
 Melis, 9.
 gaudet latebris

XXXI. Serpents and Creeping things.



es creep
 ing themselves,
 Adder, 1.
 Wood,
 Water-snake, 2.
 at r,
 Viper, 3.
 great stones,

Angues repunt
 sinuando se,
 Coluber, 1.
 in Sylvâ,
 Natrix (hydra) 2.
 in Aquâ;
 Vipera, 3.
 in saxis,

The Asp, 4 in the fields.

The Boa, or Mild-snake 5
in Houses

The Slow-worm, 6
is blind.

The Lizard, 7
and the Salamander, 8
(that breath long in fire) have
feet.

The Dragon, 9
a winged Serpent
killeth with his Breath.

The Basilisk, 10
with his eyes,

And the Scorpion, 11.
with his poisonous tail.

Aspis, 4. in campis.

Boa, 5.
in Domibus.

Cacilia, 6.
est cæca.

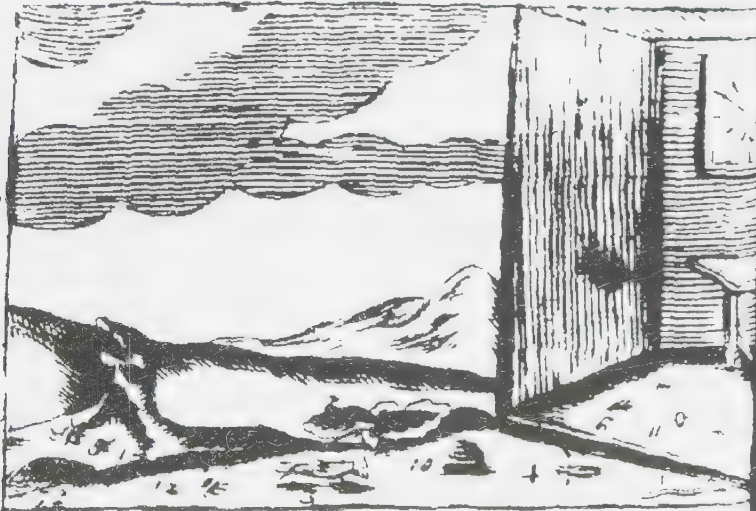
Lacerta, 7.
Salamandra, 8
(in igne vivax,) habent p

Draco, 9.
Serpens alatus,
nequit halitu

Basiliscus, 10.
Oculis,

Scorpio, 11.
venenatâ caudâ.

Crawling-Vermin. XXXII. *Insecta repens*



Worms gnaw things.

Vermes, rodunt res.

The Earth-worm, 1.
the Earth.
 The Caterpillar, 2.
the Plant
 The Grasshopper, 3
the Fruits
 The Mite, 4 *the Corn*
 The Timber-worm, 5.
Wood
 The Moth, 6 *a garment*
 The Book-worm, 7.
Book
 Maggots, 8.
Flesh and Cheese.
 Hand-worms, *the Hair.*
The skipping Flea,
the Lowse, 10
and the stinking
 Wall-louse, 11, *bite us.*
 The Tike, 12.
a Blood-sucker.
 The Silk-worm, 13.
maketh silk.
 The Pismire, 14.
painful.
 The Spider, 15
weaveth a Cobweb,
lets for flies
 The Snail, 16.
warrieth about her Snail-horn.

Lumbricus, 1.
 terram
Eruca, 2
 plantam
Cicada, 3.
 Fruges
Circulio, 4 *Frumenta.*
Teredo (colis) 5
 Ligna
Timea, 6 *vestem.*
Blatta, 7
 Librum
Termites, 8.
 carnem & calcum.
Acari, Capillum
Saltan. Iux, 9
Ped culus, 10
torrens Cimex, 11.
 mordent nos
Ricinus, 12.
 sanguisugus est
Bombyx, 13.
 facit sericum.
Formica, 14
 est laboriosa
Aranea, 15.
 texit Araneum,
 retia muscis
Cochlea, 16.
 circumfert testam.

Creatures that live as well by Water as
Land.



Amphibia.

Creatures that live
by land and by water, are,

The Crocodile, 1.

a cruel and preying Beast of
the River Nilus,

The Castor or Beaver, 2,
having Feet like a Goose,
and a scaly tail to swim.

The Otter, 3
like croaking Frog, 4,
with the Toad, 5.

The Tortoise, 6
covered above and beneath
with the le,
it with a large

Viventia

in terra & aquis, sunt,

Crocodilus, 1.

immanis & prædatrix be-
Nili fluminis,

Castor, Fiber, 2

habens pedes anserinos
& squameam Caudam
ad natandum.

Lutra, 3

& coaxans Rana, 4.
cum Bufone.

Testudo, 5.

Operta & infra,
testis,

sub scuto.

River Fish and Pond Fish.

*Pisces Fluviales & Lacustres.*

A Fish hath Fins, 1.
 with which it swimmeth,
 and Gills, 2.
 with which it taketh breath,
 and Prickles
 Head of bones besides,
 the Male hath a Milt,
 and the Female a Row.
 Some have Scales,
 like the Carp, 3.
 and the Luce or Pike, 4.
 Some are sleek,
 like the Eel, 5.
 and the Lamprey, 6
 The Sturgeon, 7
 having a sharp snout, groweth
 to the length of a Man
 The Sheath-fish, 8.

Pisces habet *Pinnas*, 1.
 quibus natat,
 & *Branchias*, 2.
 quibus respirat;
 & *Spinas*
 loco ossium. præterea,
Mas *Lactes*,
Fœmina *Ova*.

Quidam habent *Squamas*,
 ut *Carpio*, 3.

Lucius (*Lupus*) 4.

Alii sunt glabri,
 ut, *Anguilla*, 5

Mustela, 6.

Accipenser (*Sturio*) 7.
 mucronatus, crescit
 ultra longitudinem viri.

Silurus, 8.

having

having wide Cheeks,
is bigger than he:

But the greatest,
is the Huson, 9.

Minews 10.

swimming by shoals,
are the least

Others of this sort are,
the Perch, the Bley,
the Barbel,
the Esch, the Trout,
the Gudgeon, and Trench 11

The Crab-fish 12

is covered with a shell, and
it hath Claws, and crawleth
forwards and backwards

The Horse-leech 13.
sucketh blood.

bucculentus,

major illo est

Sed maximus

Antiscus (Huso,) 9.

Apua 10

natantes gregatim,
sunt minutissimi

Alii hujus generis sunt,

Perca, Alburnus,

Mullus, (Barbus)

Thymallus, Trutta,

Lobus, Tinca 11

Cancer, 12

teguntur crusta,

habetque chelas, & gra-

poro & retrò.

Hirudo 13

fugit sanguinem.

XXXV.

Sea-fish, and Shell-fish. *Marini pisces & Con.*



The Whale 1. is the
greatest of the Sea-fish,

Balaena (Cetus) 1. m-
imus Piscium marinarum

The Dolphin, 2.
the swiftest
 The Skate 3
the most monstrous.
Others are the Lamprey, 4
the Salmon, or the Lax, 5
There are also fish that flie, 6
 Add Herrings, 7
which are brought pickled,
and Place, 8 and Cods, 9
which are brought dry,
and the Sea monsters,
the Seal, 10.
and the Sea-horse, &c
 Shell-fish 11 have Shells.
 The Oyster 12.
affordeth sweet meat.
 The Purple-fish, 13.
purple,
 The other, Pearls, 14.

Delphinus, 2.
velocissimus.
Raja, 3
monstruosissimus.
Alii sunt Muranula, 4.
Salmo (Esox) 5
Dantur etiam volatiles, 6.
Adde Haleces, 7.
qui falsi,
& Passeres, 8 cum Asellis, 9.
(ui adteruntur arefacti,
& monstra marina,
Phocam, 10
Hippopotamum, &c
Concha, 11. habet testas,
Ostrea, 12.
dat lapidam carnem.
Murex 13.
purpuram,
Alii, 14 Margaritas

Man.

XXXVI.

Homo.



Adam, i. the first Man,

Adamus, i. primus Homo,
was

was made by God after his
own Image the sixth day of
the Creation of a lump of
Earth.

And Eve, 2
the first Woman,
was made of the Rib of the Man.

These, being tempted
by the Devil under the shape
of a Serpent, 3
when they had eaten of the
fruit of the forbidden Tree, 4
were condemned, 5
to misery and death,
with all their posterity,
and cast out of Paradise (

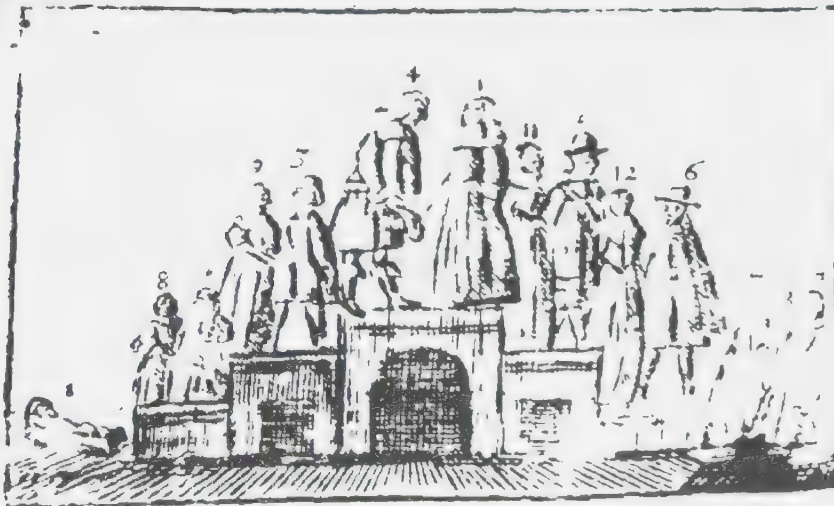
formatus est a Deo
ad Imaginem suam
sextâ die Creationis,
e Gleba Terræ.

Et Eva, 2.
prima mulier
formata est e costâ viri

Hi, seducti
abolo sub specie
Serpentis, 3
cum comederent
de fructu vesita arboris, 4
damnati sunt, 5
ad miseriam & mortem,
cum omni posteritate sua,
& ejecti e Paradiso 6.

XXXVII.

The Seven Ages of Man.



Septem Ætates Hominis.

A Man is first an Infant, 1.

Homo est primum Infans, 1.
then

Abas, a Boy, 2.
Adoles, a Youth, 3.
Juvenis, a Young-man, 4.
Vir, a Man, 5.
Senex, an Elderly man, 6.
Senectus, at last, a decrepid old
 man, 7.
 So also in the other Sex,
Virgo, a Girl, 8.
Amorosa, a Damozel, 9. A Maid, 10.
Mulier, a Woman 11.
Senex, an Elderly Woman, 12.
Senectus, a decrepid old Wo-
 man, 13.

deinde Puer, 2.
tum Adolescens, 3.
inde Juvenis, 4.
postea Vir, 5.
dehinc senex, 6.
tandem Senectus, 7.

Sic etiam in altero Sexu,
 sunt, *Pupa*, 8.
Puella, 9. *Virgo*, 10.
Mulier, 11.
Vetula, 12.
Annus decrepita, 13.

XXXVIII.

The outward Parts of a Man.

*Membra Hominis Externa.*

The Head 1. is above,
 Feet, 20. below.

Caput 1. est supra,
 infra Pedes, 20.

The fore part of the Neck
(which Ends at
the Arm-holes 2.)

is the Throat, 3.

the hinder part, the Crag, 4.

The Breast, 5. is before;
the back, 6. behind;

Women have in it
two Dugs, 7.

with Nipples.

Under the Breast
is the Belly, 9

in the middle of it,
the Navel, 10.

underneath the Groyn, 11.
and the privities.

The Shoulder-blades 12.
are behind the back,
on which the Shoulders de-
pend, 13.

on these the Arms, 14
with the Elbow, 15 and then,
on either side the Hands,
the right, 8 and the left, 16

The Loyns
are next the Shoulders,
with the Hips, 18.
and in the Breach,
the Buttrocks, 19

These make the Foot,
the Thigh, 21. then the Leg, 23
(the Knee being betwixt
them 2.)

in which is the Calf, 24.

with the Shin, 25.

then the Ankles, 26.

the Heel, 27

and the Sole, 28.

on the very end,
the great Toe, 29.

with four (other) Toes.

Anterior pars Collis
(quod definit
in Axill'as 2)

est Jugulum 3.

posterior Cervix 4.

Pectus, 5. est ante,

Dorsum, 6, retro,

Fœminis sunt in illo

binæ mammae 7.

cum Papillis.

Sub pectore

est Venter, 9.

in ejus medio,

Umbelicus, 10.

subtus Inguen, 11.

& pudenda.

Scapula, 12.

sunt a tergo,

à quibus pendent hume-
ri, 13

ab his Brachia, 14

cum Cubito, 15 inde

ad utrumque Latus, 16

Dextera 8 & Sinistra,

Lumbi, 17

excipiunt Humeros,

cum Coxis, 18.

& in Podice, culo)

Nates, 19

Abfolvunt Pedem,

Femur, 21 tum Crus

(Genu 22. intermedio,

in quo Sinus, 24

cum Tibia, 25.

ab hinc Tarsus 26

Tala (Calcaneum) 27.

& Solum, 28.

in extremo

Halux, 29

cum quatuor Digitis

The Head and the Hand. *Caput & Manus.*

In the Head are
the Hair, 1.

which is combed
with a Comb, 2.)

two Ears, 3

the Temples, 4.

and the Face, 5

In the Face are

the Fore-head, 6.

with the Eyes, 7.

the Nose, 8.

with two Nostrils)

the Mouth, 9

the Cheeks, 10.

and the Chin, 13.

The Mouth is fenced
with a Mustacho, 11.

and Lips, 12.

In Capite sunt

Capillus, 1.

(qui pectitur

Pectine, 2)

Aures 3. binæ,

& Tempora, 4.

Facies, 5.

In facie sunt

Frons, 6

Oculus 7. uterque,

Nasus, 8

(cum duabus Naribus)

Os, 9.

Genæ (Maxe) 10.

& Mentum, 13.

Os septum est

Mustace, 11.

& Labii 12.

a Tongue

a Tongue and Palate,
and Teeth 16.

in the Cheek-bone.

A Man's Chin
is covered with a Beard, 14.
and the Eye

(in which is the White
and the Apple)

with Eye-lids,
and an eye-brow, 15.

The Hand being closed,
is a Fist, 17.
being open is a palm, 18.
in the midst, is the hollow 19.
of the Hand;

the extremity is the
Thumb, 20.

with four Fingers,
the Fore-finger, 21.

the Middle-finger, 22.

the Ring finger, 23.

and the Little-finger, 24

In every one are
three joynts a. b. c.
and as many knuckles, d. e. f
with a Nail, 25.

Lingua cum Palato,
Dentibus 16.

in Maxilla

Mentum virile
regitur Barba, 14.

Oculus vero,
(in quo Albugo
& Pupilla)

palpebris,
& supercilio, 15.

Manus contracta,

Pugnus 17. est,
aperta P. lma, 18.

in medio Volu, 19.

extremitas,

Pollex, 20

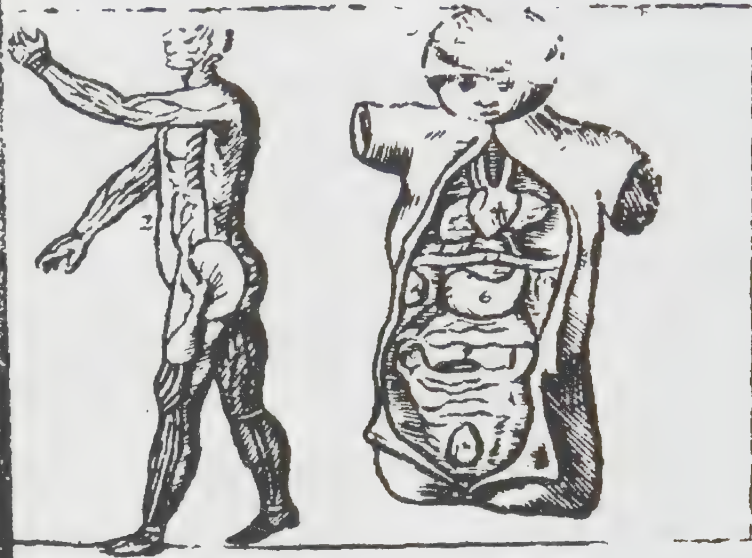
cum quatuor Digitis,
Indice 21.

Medio 22

Annulari, 23.

& Auriculari, 24.

In quolibet sunt
articuli tres a. b. c.
& totidem Condyls d. e
cum Ungue, 25.

The Flesh and Bowels. XL. *Caro & Viscera.*

*In the Body are the Skin
the Membranes,*

*Flesh with the Muscles,
Channels,
Gristles,*

Bones and the Bowels.

The Skin, 1. being pull'd off,

Flesh, 2. appeareth,

*as a continued lump
being distributed,*

as were in stufte puddings,

which they call Muscles,

of these are reckoned

hundred and five,

the Channels of the Spi-

rit to move the Members.

*The Bowels are the inward
Members*

in the Head, the Brains 3.

compassed about with a

and

In Corpore sunt Cutis

cum Membranis,

Caro cum Musculis,

Canales,

Crustagines,

Ossa & Viscera.

Cute, 1. detractâ,

Caro, 2. apparet,

non continuâ massâ,

sed distributa,

tanquam in farcimina,

quos vocant Musculos,

quorum numerantur

quadringenti quinque,

canales Spirituum,

ad movendum Membra.

Viscera sunt Membra in-
terna:

Ut in Capite, Cerebrum, 3.

circumdatum Cranio, &

the Skin which covereth the
Skull

In the Breast, the Heart, 4
covered with a thin Skin a-
bout it, and the Lungs, 5
breathing to and fro.

In the Belly,
the Stomach, 6
and the Guts, 7
covered with a Caul
the Liver, 8
and in the left side opposite
against it, the Milt, 9
the two Kidneys, 10
and the Bladder, 11

The Breast
is divided from the Belly
by thick Membrane,
which is called
the Mid-ribs. 12.

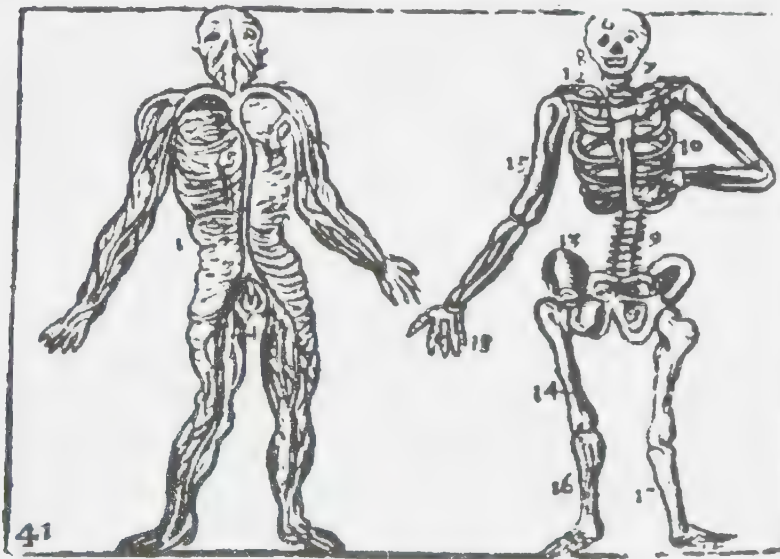
Pericardio.

In Pectore, Cor, 4
obvolutum Pericardio,
& Pulmo, 5
respirans

In Ventre,
Ventriculus, 6.
& Intestin, 7.
obducta Omento.
Fecur (Hepar) 8.
& a sinistro oppositus
ei Lien, 9.
duo Renes, 10.

cum Vesica, 11.
Pectus
dividitur a Ventre
crassa Membrana,
que vocatur
Diaphragma, 12.

The Channels and Bones. XLI. Canales &c



The Channels of the Body are | Canales Corporis sunt

The Veins, carrying
the Blood from the Li-
ver,

The Arteries (carrying) Heat
and Life from the Heart,

The Nerves, (carrying) Sense
and Motion throughout the
Body from the Brain

You shall find these three, 1
every where joined together

Besides, from the Mouth
into the Stomach is

the Gullet, 2,

the way of the meat and drink,
and by it to the Lungs,

the Windpipe, 5.

for breathing,

from the Stomach to the Anus
is a great Gut, 3

to purge out the Orduie,

from the Liver to the Bladder,
the Ureter, 4.

for making water.

The Bones are

in the Head, the Skull, 6

the two Cheek-bones, 7

with thirty two Teeth, 8.

Then the Back-bone, 9

the Pillar of the Body,

consisting of thirty four

turning Joints, that the

Body may bend it self

The Ribs, 10.

whereof there are twenty four

The Breast-bone, 11.

the two Shoulder-blades, 12

the Buttock-bone, 13.

the bigger Bone in the

Arm, 15

and the lesser-bone in the Arm

Venae differentes
Sanguinem ex Hepate,

Arteria, calorem

& Vitam a Cordis,

Nervi, Sensum

et Motum, per

Corpus a Cerebro

Nervi huc illuc, &

ubique sociati

Porio, ab Ore

in Ventrículum

Gula, 2

via cibi ac potus,

& juxta hanc, ad Pulmonem

Guttur, 5

pro respiratione,

in Ventrículo ad Anum

Colon, 3

ad excernendum Stercus,

ab Hepate ad Vescicam,

Ureter, 4

reddendū urinā

Offa sunt

in Capite, Cranium, 6

duae Maxillae, 7.

cum XXXII Dentibus, 8.

Tum, Spina dorsa, 9

columna Corporis,

constans ex XXXIV

Dentibus, ut Corpus

queat flectere &

Costae, 10

quarum viginti quatuor.

Os pectoris, 11

duae Scapulae, 12

Os ossis humeri, 13.

Lacerta, 15

& Ulna

The Thigh-bone, 14.
the foremost, 15.
and the hindmost Bone,
in the Leg, 17

The Bones of the Hand, 18.
are thirty four,
and of the foot, 19 thirty

The Marrow is in the Bones.

Tibia, 14.

Fibula, 16 anterior,
& posterior, 17.

Ossa Manûs, 18.

sunt triginta quatuor,

Pedis, 19, triginta

Medulla est in Ossibus.

The outward and XLII. *Sensus externi*
inward Senses. *interni.*



There are five outward
Senses;

The Eye, 1. *seeth* Colours,
what is white or black,
green or blew,
red or ye'low.

The Ear, 2. *heareth* Sounds,
both natural,
Voices and Words,
and artificial,

Sunt quinque externi
Sensus,

Oculus, 1. videt Colo-
quid album vel atrum,
viride vel cœruleum,
rubrum aut luteum, sit.

Auris, 2. audit Sono-
tum naturales,
Voces & Verba;
tum artificiales,

Mus

Musical Tunes.

The Nose, 3. scenteth
scents and smells.

The Tongue, 4. with the
tip of the Mouth tasteth Sa-
vours, what is sweet or bi-
ter, keen or biting, sower or
harsh.

The Hand, 5. by touching
discerneth the quantity and
quality of things;

hot and cold,

moist and dry,

hard and soft,

smooth and rough,

heavy and light.

The inward Senses are three.

The Common Sense, 7.

Under the forepart of the head,
comprehendeth

things taken

in the outward Senses.

The Phantasie, 6.

Under the crown of the head

judgeth of those things,

thinketh and dreameth.

The Memory, 8

Under the hinder part of the

head, layeth up every thing

fetcheth them out:

forgetteth some,

this is forgetfulness.

Deep,

the rest of the Senses.

Tonos Musicos.

Nasus, 3. *olfacit*
odores & foetores.

Lingua, 4. cum *Palato*

gustat saporēs,

quid dulce aut amarum, acre

aut acidum, acerbum aut

austum.

Manus, 5. *tangendo*

discernit quantitatem,

& qualitatem rerum,

calidum & frigidum,

humidum & siccum,

durum & molle,

æve & asperum,

grave & leve.

Sensus interni sunt tres.

Sensus Communis, 7.

sub *sincipite*

apprehendit

res perceptas

a *Sensibus* externis.

Phantasia, 6

sub *vertice*,

dijudicat res istas,

cogitat, *somniat*.

Memoria, 8.

sub *occipite*,

recondit singula

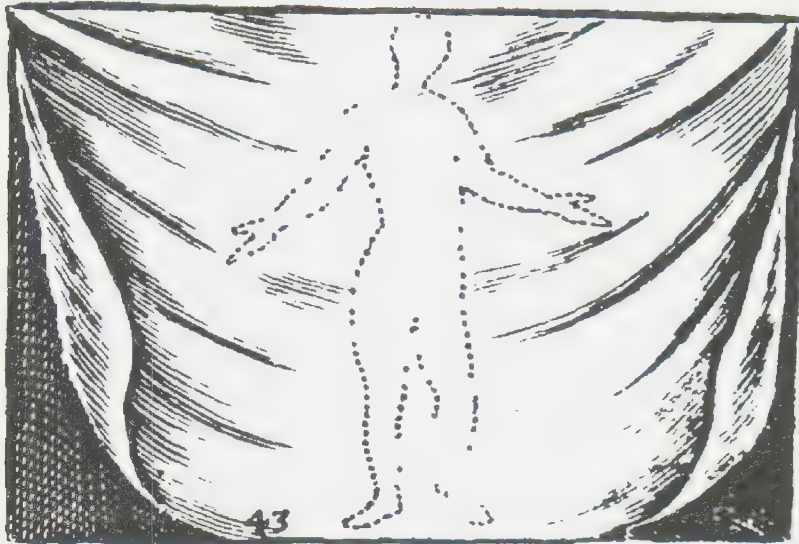
& *depromit*

deperdit quædam,

& hoc est *oblivio*.

Somnus,

est requies *Sensuum*.



The *Soul* is the *Life*
of the *Body*, one in the whole
Only *Vegetative* in *Plants*,

Instinct *Sensitive* in *Animals*,
And also *rational* in
Men

This consisteth in three
things,

In the *Understanding*
whereby it judgeth
and understandeth
a thing good and evil,
or true, or apparent.

In the *Will*,
whereby it chooseth,
and desireth,
or rejecteth,
or misuseth a thing known.

In the *Mind*,
whereby it pursueth

Anima est *vita*
corporis, una in toto
Tantum *Vegetativa* in
Plantis,

Simul *Sensitiva* in *Animalibus*,

Etiam *Rationalis* in
Homine

Hac consistet in tribus
In *Mente* (*Intellectu*)

qua cognoscit,
& intelligit,
bonum ac malum,
vel verum, vel apparens.

In *Voluntate*,
quæ eligit,
& concupiscit,
aut rejicit,
& averiatur cognitum

In *Animo*,
quo persequitur

Good chosen
 avoideth the Evil rejected.
 Hence is Hope and Fear
 in the desire,
 and dislike
 Hence is Love and Joy,
 in the Fruition
 But Anger and Grief,
 in suffering
 The true judgment of a thing
 is Knowledge,
 the false, is Error,
 Opinion and Suspicion

Bonum electum,
 vel fugit Malum rejectum.
 Hinc Spes & Timor,
 in cupidine,
 & aversione
 Hinc Amor & fructum,
 in fruitione
 Sed Ira et Dolor,
 in passionibus
 Vera cognitio rei,
 est scientia,
 falsa, Error,
 Opinio, suspicio

XLIV.

Deformed and Mon-
strous People.

Deformis &
Monstrosus



Monstrous
 deformed People are
 which differ in the Body
 the ordinary shape.

Monstrosi
 & deformes sunt
 abeuntes corpore
 a communi formâ,

as are the huge Gyant, 1.
 the little Dwarf, 2.
 One with two Bodies, 3.
 One with two Heads, 4.
 and such like Monsters

Amongst these are reckoned,

The jolt headed, 5.
 The great Nosed, 6
 The blubber-lipped, 7.
 The Blub-checked, 8.
 The goggle-eyed, 9.
 The wry-necked, 10.
 The great-throated, 11
 The Crump-backed, 12.
 The Crump-footed, 13.
 The steeple-crowned, 15.
 add to these
 The bald-pated, 14.

ut sunt, immanis Gigas,
 nanus (Pumilio) 2.

Bicorpor, 3.

Biceps, 4

& id genus monstra.

His accensetur,

Capito, 5.

Naso, 6.

Labeo, 7

Bucco, 8.

Strabo, 9.

Obstipus, 10.

Sirumofus, 11.

Gibbosus, 12.

Loripes, 13.

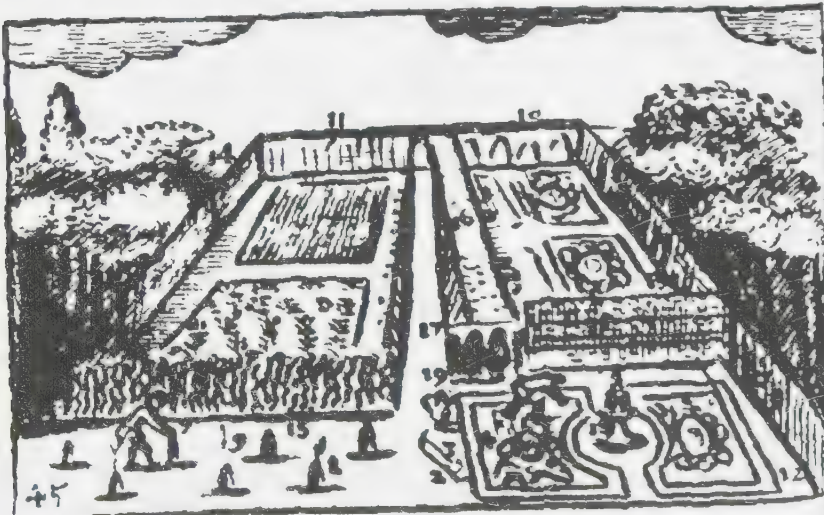
Cislo, 15.

adde

Calvastrum, 14.

XLV.

The Dressing of Gardens. *Hortorum cultus*



We have seen Man:
 Now let us go on to Man's

Vidimus hominem:
 Jam pergamus

living

ing, and to Handy-craft-
 Trades, which tend to it.
 The first and most ancient
 Manner, were the
 Arts of the Earth
 upon the first Labour
 of Adam, was
 Dressing of a garden.
 The Gardener, 1.
 He is in a Garden plot,
 with a Spade, 2
 with a Mattock, 3.
 He maketh Beds, 4
 in places wherein to plant
 Seeds, 5
 which he sisseth
 in Seeds and Plants.
 The Tree Gardener, 6.
 He planteth Trees, 7.
 in an Orchard,
 He grafteth Cyons, 8
 on Stocks, 9.
 He fenceeth his Garden,
 either by care
 or by a mound, 10.
 or by a Stone-wall, 11.
 or by a rail, 12.
 or by pales, 13.
 or by a Hedge, 14
 or by Hedge-stakes,
 or by bindings;
 or by Nature,
 as Brambles and Bryers, 15.
 His walks are beautified
 with Walks, 16.
 with Galleries, 17.
 His waters are watered
 with Fountains, 18.
 with a watering-pot, 19.

ad *Vitum hominis*, & ad *Artes*
Mechanicas, quæ huc faciunt.

Primus & antiquissimus
Vitus, erant
Fruges Terra.

Hinc primus Labor
 Adam, *Horti cultura*

Hortulanus (Oltor) 1
 fodit in *Viridario*,
Ligone, 2.
 aut *Bipalo*, 3.
 facitque *Pulvinos*, 4.
 ac *Plantaria*; 5.

quibus inserit
Semina & *Plantas*.

Arborator, 6.
 plantat *Arbores*, 7.
 in *Pomario*,
 inseritque *Surculos*, 8.
Viviradi ibus, 9.

Sept hortum
 vel Cura,

Muro, 10.
 aut *Mucerie*, 11.
 aut *Vacerra*, 12.
 aut *Plancis*, 13.
 aut *Sepe*, 14.

flexi è sudibus
 & *vilibus*,

Vel Natura,
Dumis & *Veprisbus*, 15.

Ornatur
Ambulacris, 16.
 & *Perguis*, 17.

Rigatur,
Fontanis, 18.
 & *Harpagio*, 19.



The Plow-man, 1.
 He taketh Oxen, 2
 to a Plo^ugh 2
 and bo^unding the Plow-stut, 4
 and sle^uft h^unt,
 and the Plow-staff 5
 in his right hand,
 with which he removeth
 Clouds 6
 he cutteth the Land,
 which was m^uured afore
 with Dung 8 :
 with a Share, 7.
 and a Coulter,
 and maketh furrows, 9
 Then he soweth
 the Seed, 10.
 and harroweth it in^u
 with a Harrow, 11
 The Reaper, 12
 sheareth the ripe Corn
 with a Sickle 13.
 gathereth up the handfulls, 14

Arator, 1
 jungit Bores, 3.
 aratro, 2
 Scutens Scizant, 4.
 LVII,
 Ratum, 5.
 centri,
 que amove
 lebri, 6
 scindit terram
 (Rurcoratam antea
 Tumo, 8)
 Vomere, 7
 et Dentis,
 facitque Sulcos, 9.
 Tum seminat
 Semen 10
 & inoeat
 Occ 3, 11
 Messor, 12.
 metit fruges maturas
 Falce messoria, 13.
 coligit Manipulos, 14

bindeth the Sheaves, 15	de conat. Mergetes, 15.
Thresher 16	Thresh 15
the Corn	the Corn, 15
Darn floor, 17	in d. floor, 17
Flail, 18	Flail, 18
in a winnowing basket	in a winnowing basket, 19.
9	
in the Chaff,	in the Chaff
the Straw 20.	the Straw 20.
barried from it,	barried from it,
terth it into Sacks, 21	congeit in Sacks, 21
Mower, 22	En 1661, 22
the Hay in a Meadow,	the Hay in a Meadow,
down Grass	delecan's Grimen
Sithe, 23	Falco janoria, 23
sketh it together	corradi que
Rale, 24.	Paj ro, 24
sketh up Cocks, 26	compont. cervos 26
fork, 25 and	Furci, 25 &
it on Carriages, 27	convolit. schibus 27
the Hay-Larn, 28	in Fucile, 28

ing.

XLVII.

Pecunia.



Tillage

Tillage of ground,
and keeping Cattle,
was in old time the care of
Kings and Noble-men;
at this Day o ly of the meanest
sort of People.

The Neat-herd 1
callesth out the Heards, 2.
out of the Beast-houses 3.
with a Horn 4
and driveth them to feed.

The Shepherd, 5.
feedeth his Flock, 6.
being furnished with a Pipe 7
and a Scrip, 8.
and a Sheep-hook, 9.
having with him a great
Dog, 10.
fenced with a Collar, 11.
against the Wolves.

Swine 12
are fed out of a Swine Trough

The Farmer's Wife 13.
milketh the Udder
of the Cow 14.
at the Cratch 15
over a Milk-pale, 16.
and maketh Butter
of Cream
in a Churn, 17.
and Cheeses, 18.
of Curds.

The Wool 19
is shorn from Sheep
whereof several Garments
are made.

Cultus Agrorum,
& res pecuaria,
antiquissimis temporibus
erat cura Regum, Herod
hodie tantum infimæ
Plebis.

Bubulcus 1.
evocat *Armenta* 2.
è *Bo sibus* 3.
Buccina Cornu) 4.
& ducit pastum.

Opilio (Pastor) 5.
piscit *Gregem* 6.
instructus Fisci'a, 7
& *Pera,* 8
ut & *Pedo,* 9.
habens secum *Molossium*

munitum Millo, 11.
contra Lupos.

Sues, 12.
saginantur ex aqua sculorum

Villica, 13
mulget *Ubera*
v cta 14.
ad *Prasepe* 15.
super mulctra, 16.
et facit *Butyrum*
è *flore lactis,*
in *Vase butyraceo* 17.
et *Caseos* 18.
è *Coagulo*

Lana, 19.
detondetur *Ovisibus,*
ex quâ varix *Vestes*
conficiuntur.

(6r)

XLVIII.

making of Honey.

Mellificium



Bees send out
arm, 1. and set over it
der, 2.
at swarm
ready to fly away,
alled by the Tinkling
prazen Vessel, 3.
put up
new Hive, 4.
y make little Cells
ix corners. 5.
libem with Honey-dew,
ake Combs, 6.
which the Honey
h, 7.
Partitions being
with fire,
ee Wax, 8.

Apes emittunt
Examen, 1. adduntque ita
Ducem Regem) 2.

Examen illud,
avolaturum,
revocatur tinnitu
Vasis anes, 3.
& includitur
novo *Alv ari*, 4.

Struunt Cellulas
sexangulares, 5.
et complent eas Melligine,
& faciunt *Faves*, 6.
è quibus Mel
effluit, 7.

Crates
liquati igne
abscunt in Ceram, 8.

Grinding



In a Mill, 1
 a stone, 2 runneth
 upon a stone, 3
 A Wheel, 4
 turning them about,
 and grindeth Corn peared in by
 a Hopper, 5
 and parteth the Bran, 6
 falling into the Trough, 7
 from the Meal slipping through
 a Bo'ter, 8

Such a Mill was first
 a Hand-mill, 9
 then a Horse-mill, 10
 then a Water mill, 11
 and a Ship-mill, 12
 and at last, a Wind-mill, 13

In a ola,
 lapis 2. currit
 super lapidem, 3
 hoc 4.
 circumagente,
 et conterit grana in
 per Infundibulum, 5
 spuatque Furfurem,
 decidentem in Cisternam
 Truma (Podium)
 clabente per Eacuffum
 Tunc Moia prima
 Munera, 9
 deinde Jumentaria, 10
 tum Aquaticae, 11
 & Nauticae, 12.
 tandem, Alata (prae-
 ca) 13.



The Baker, 1.
 the Meal
 Rindge, 2.
 putteth it into the Knead-
 trough, 3.
 then he pourth water to it,
 maketh Dough, 4.
 kneadeth it
 a wooden slice, 5.
 then he maketh
 Cakes, 7.
 Cakes, 7.
 Rolls, 9 &c.
 afterwards he setteth them
 Peel, 10
 putteth them thorow
 Oven-mouth, 12.
 the Oven, 11.
 at first he pulleth out the
 and the Coals with a
 rake, 13.

Pistor, 1.
 cernit Farinam
 Cribro, 2 (pollinario)
 & indit Matrā, 3.
 Tum affundit aquam,
 & facit Massam, 4.
 deplittoue
 /path, 5 lignet.
 Dein tormit
 Paves, 6. Placentas, 7.
 Similas, 8. Spiras, 9, &c.
 Post imponit
 Pala, 10
 & ingerit Turno, 11.
 per Prefurnium, 12.
 Sed prius eruit
 ignem & Carbores
 Rutabulo, 13.

which

which is layeth on a heap
underneath, 14.

And thus is Bread baked,
having the Crust without, 15.
and the Crumb within, 16

quos congerit
infra 14.

Et sic Panis pinfitur
habens extra Crustam,
intus Micam, 16.

Fishing.

LI.

Pisc



The Fisher-man, 1. catcheth
fish, either on the Shoar,
with an Hook, 2.
which hangeth by a Line
from the angling-rod,
on which the Bait sticketh;
or with a Cloek net, 3.
which hangeth on a Pole, 4.
is put into the Water;
or in a Boat, 5.
with a Trammel-net, 6.
or with a Wheel, 7.
which is laid in the Water
by Night.

Piscator, 1. captat
piscēs, sive in littore,
Hamo, 2.
qui pendet filo
ab arundine,
& cui Esca inhæret.
sive Fundā, 3.
quæ pendens Pertica, 4.
immittitur a, ux,
sive in Cymba, 5.
Reti, 6.
sive Naſa, 7.
quæ demergitur
per Noctem.

Fow



The Fowler, 1. maketh
 ed, 2. spreadeth
 Bird net, 3.
 and mesh a Bait, 4. upon it,
 and hiding himself
 in a Hut, 5.
 he allureth Birds,
 by the chirping of Lure-birds,
 which partly hop upon the
 net, 6.
 and are partly shut in Cages, 7.
 and thus he entangleth
 Birds that fly over in his Net,
 whilst they settle themselves
 upon it :

Or he setteth Snares, 8.
 in which they hang and stran-
 gle themselves :

Or setteth Lime-twigs, 9.

Or Perch, 10.

Auceps, 1. exstruit
Aream, 2. superstruit
 illa *Rete aucupatorium*, 3.
 obsipat *Escam*, 4.
 & abdens se
 in *Laticulo*, 5.
 allicit *Aves*,
 cantu *Illicum*,
 qui partim in *Area* cur-
 runt, 6.
 partim inclusi sunt *Caveis*, 7.
 atque ita obruit
 transvolantes *Aves Reti*,
 dum se demittunt :

Aut tendit *Tendiculas*, 8.
 quibus suspendunt &
 suffocant seipsas :

Aut exponit *Viscosos cala-
 mos*, 9.

Amittit, 10.

F

upon

upon which if they sit
they enwrap their Feathers,
that they cannot fly away,
and fall down to the ground.

Or he catcheth them
with a Pole, 11.
or a Pit-fall, 12.

quibus si insident,
implicant pennas,
ut nequeant avolare,
& decidunt in terram.

Aut captat
Perticâ, 11.
vel Decipulâ, 12.

Hunting.

LIII.

Venator



The Hunter, 1.
hunts wild Beasts,
whilst he besetteth a Wood
with Toyls, 2.
stretched out upon
Shoars, 3.
The Beagle, 4.
tracks the wild Beast,
or findeth him out by the scent;
the Tumbler, or Greyhound, 5.
pursueth it.

The Wolf,
falleth into a Pit, 6.

Venator, 1.
venatur Feras,
dum cingit Sylvam,
Cassibus, 2.
tensis super
Varos, 3. (furcillas.)
Canis sagax, 4.
vestigat Feram,
aut indagat odoratu;
Versagus, 5.
persequitur.

Lupus,
incidit in Foveam, 6.

The Stag, 7. as he runneth away | fugiens Cervus, 7;
into Toyls. | in Plagas.

The Boar, 8. | Aper, 8.
struck through | transverberatur

with a Hunting-spear, 9. | Venabulo, 9.

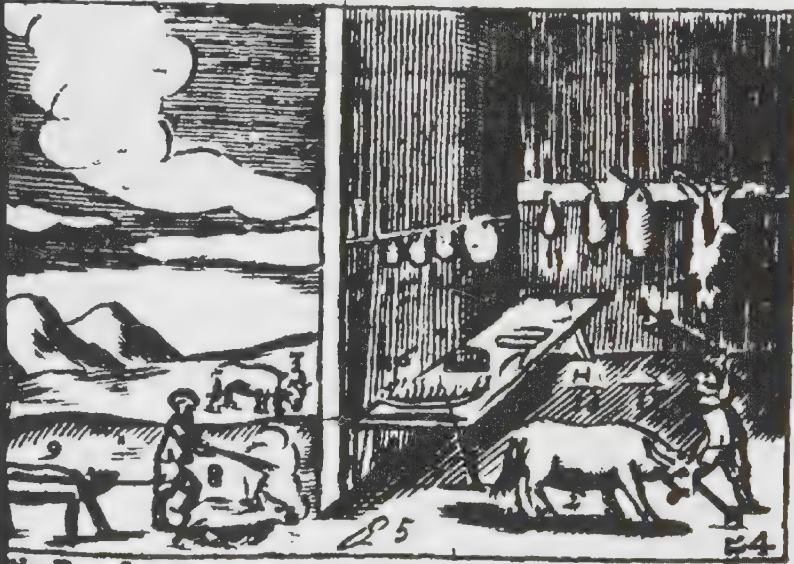
The Bear, 10. | Ursus, 10.
bitten by Dogs, | mordetur à Canibus,
and is knocked | & tunditur

with a Club, 11. | Clava, 11.
If any thing get away, | Si quid effugit
escapeth, 12. as here | evadit, 12. ut hic
Hare, and a Fox. | Lepus & Vulpes.

Butchery,

LIV.

Lanionia.



The Butcher, 1.

with fat Cattle, 2.

The Lean, 3.

(not fit to eat.)

He knocketh them down

with an Ax, 4.

and pierceth their Throat

Lanion, 1.

maetiat Pecudem asilem, 2.

(Vescula, 3.

non sunt vesca.)

Prosternit

Clava, 4.

vel jugulat

with a Slaughter-knife, 5.
he flayeth them, 6.
and cusseth them in pieces,
and hangeth out the flesh
to sell in the Shambles, 7.

He dresseth a Swine, 8.
with fire,
or sca'ding water, 9.
and maketh Gamons, 10.
Pistils, 11.
and Fitches, 12.

Besides several Puddings,
Chitterlings, 13.
Bloodings, 14.
Liverings, 15.
Sausages, 16.

The Fat, 17.
and Tallow, 18. are melted.

Cunaculo, 5
excoriat (deglubit,) 6.
dissecatque
& exponit carnes,
venum in Macollo, 7.

Glabrat Suem, 8.
igne,
vel aquâ fervidâ, 9.
& facit Pernas, 10.
Pisafones, 11.
& Succidias, 12.

Præterea Farcimina varia
Fa sicos, 13.
Apexabones, 14.
Tomacula, 15.
Botulos, (Lucanicas) 16.
Adeps, 17.
& Sebum, 18. eliquantur.

Cookery.

LV.

Coquinaria



The Yeoman of the Larder, 1.
bringeth forth Provision, 2.
out of the Larder, 3.

Provisus Condus, 1.
profert Obsonia, 2.
& Penna, 3.

The Cook, 4. taketh them,
and maketh several Meats

He first pulleth off the Fea-
thers and draweth the Guss
out of the Birds, 5

He sc. lish and splitteth
Fish, 6.

He draweth some flesh
with Lard, by means
of a Larding-needle, 7.

He caseth Hares, 18.
then he boileth them in Pots, 9
and Kettles, 10,

on the Hearth, 11.
and scummeth them
with a Scummer, 12.

He seasoneth things that are
boyled with Spices,
which he poundeth with
a Pestil, 14 in a Morter, 13,
or gratesth with a Grater, 15.

He roasteth some on Spits, 16.
and with a Jack, 17
or upon a Grid iron, 8.

Or fryeth them
in a Frying-pan, 19.
upon a Brand-iron, 20.

Kitchen Utensils besides
are,

a Cole-rake, 21.

a Chasing-dish, 22.

a Trey, 23.

(in which Dishes, 24.

and Platters, 25. are washed)

a pair of Tonges, 26.

a Shredding knife, 7.

a Colander, 28.

a Basket, 29.

and a Besom, 30.

Coquus, 4 accipit ea
& coquit varia Esculentia.
Prius depumat,
& exenterat aves. 5.

Desquamat &
exdorsuat Pisces, 6
Trajectat quasdam carnes
Lardo, ope
Creacentiri, 7.

Lepores, 8 exuit,
tum elixat Ollis, 9.
& Cacabis, 10.

in Foco, 11.
& despumat
sigillatim, 12.

Condit elixata,
Aromatibus,
quæ comminuit
Pistillo, 14 in Mortario, 13
aut terit Radula 15.

Quædam assat Versibus, 16.
& Automato, 17.
vel super Craticulum, 18.

Vel frigit
S ragine, 19.
super Tripodem, 20

Vasa Coquumaria præterea
sunt,

Rutabulum 21.

Foculus (Ignitabulum) 22.

Trua, 23.

(in quâ Catini, 24.

& Patina, 25. eluuntur)

Pruniceps, 26

Culter incisorius, 27.

Qualus, 28.

Corbis, 29

& Scopa, 30.



*Wine groweth
in the Vine yard, 1
where Vines are propagated,
and tyed with Twigs
to Trees, 2
or to Props, 3
or Frames, 4.*

*When the time of Grape-ga-
thering is come, they cut off
the Bunches,
and carry them in
Measures of three Bushels, 5
and throw them into a Vat, 6.
and tread them
with their Feet, 7.
or stamp them
with a Wooden-Pestil, 8.
and squeeze out the juice
in a Wine press, 9.
which is called Must, 11.*

*Vinum crescit
in Vinea, 1.
ubi Vites propagantur,
& alligantur viminibus
ad Arbores, 2
vel ad Pales (ridicas) 3.
vel ad Fuga, 4.*

*Cum tempus vindemia-
dest, abscindunt
Botros,
& comportant
Trimodis, 5.
coniciuntque in Lacum,
calcant
Pedibus, 7.
aut tundunt
Ligno Pilo, 8.
& expriment succum
Torculari, 9.
qui dicitur Mustum, 11*

and being received
 a great Tub, 10.
 is poured into
 Logheads, 12.
 is stopped up, 15.
 and being laid close in Cellars
 on Settles, 14
 becometh Wine.
 It is drawn out of the
 Loghead, with a Cock, 13.
 Faucet, 16.
 in which is a Spigot)
 the Vessel being unbunged.

& exceptum
 Orea, 10.
 infunditur
 Vasis (Doliis) 12.
 operculatur, 15.
 & abdatur in Cellis,
 super Cantherios, 14.
 abit in Vinum
 Promitur e Dolio
 Siphone, 13.
 aut Tubulo, 16
 in quo est Epistomium)
 Vase relicto.

Brewing.

LVII.

Zythopœia.



Where Wine is not to be had,
 they drink Beer,
 which is brewed of Malt, 1.
 Hops, 2.
 in a Caldron, 3.
 afterwards it is poured
 into Vats, 4.

Ubi Vinum non habetur,
 bibitur Cerevisia (Zythus)
 quæ coquitur ex Byne, 1.
 & Lupulo, 2.
 in Aeno, 3.
 post effunditur
 in Lacus, 4.

F 4

and

and when it is cold,
it is carried in Soes, 5.
into the Cellar, 6.
and is put into Vessels.

Brandy-wine,
extracted by the power of heat
from dregs of Wine in a Pan, 7.
over which a Limbeck, 8.
is placed,
droppeth through a Pipe, 9
into a Glass.

Wine and Beer, when they
turn sowre, become Vinegar.

Of Wine
and Honey they make Mead.

& frige factum,
defertur Labris, 5.
in Cellaria, 6.
& infunditur vasibus
Vinum sublimatum,
extractum vi Caloris
e fecibus Vini in Ahenis, 7.
cui Alembicum, 8.
superimpositum est,
destillat per Tubum, 9.
in Vitrum.

Vinum & Cerevisia, cum
acescunt, fiunt Acetum

Ex Vino & Melle faciunt
Mulsam.

A Feast.

LVIII.

Convivium.



When a Feast
is made ready,
the Table is covered
with a Carpet, 1.

Cum Convivium
apparatur,
Mensa sternitur
Tapetibus, 1.

and a Table-cloth, 2.
 by the Waiters,
 who besides lay
 the Trenchers, 3.
 spoons, 4.
 knives, 5.
 with little Forks, 6.
 table-napkins, 7.
 bread, 8.
 with a Salt-seller, 9.
 Messes are brought
 Platters, 10.
 Pie, 19. on a Plate.
 The guests being brought in
 by the Host, 11.
 wash their hands
 use of a Laver, 12.
 Ewer, 4.
 with a Hand-basin, 13.
 Bowl, 15.
 and wipe them
 with a Hand-towel, 16
 as they sit at the Table
 Chairs, 17.
 The Carver, 18.
 takes up the good Cheer,
 and divides it.
 Sauces are set amongst
 half-meat, in Sawcers, 20.
 The Butler, 21 fillets
 long Wine
 use of a Cruise, 25.
 Wine-pot, 26.
 Flagon, 27.
 10 Cups, 22.
 Glasses, 23.
 which stand
 in a Cupboard, 24.
 and he reacheth them to the
 Master of the Feast, 28.
 who drinketh to his Guests.

& Map'a, 2.
 à Tricliniis,
 qui præterea opponunt
 Discos (rbes) 3.
 Cochlearia, 4.
 Cutores, 5.
 cum Fasciniis, 6.
 Mappulas, 7.
 Pavem 8.
 cum Salino, 9.
 Ferrea interuntur
 in Patinis, 10
 Artocrea, 19 in Lance.
 Convivæ introducuntur
 ab Hospite 11.
 abluunt manus
 è Cisturnis, 2.
 vel Aquali, 14
 super Balastrum, 13.
 aut Pelvim, 15
 terguntque
 Mansili, 16.
 tum assident Mensæ
 per Sedilia, 17.
 Structor, 18.
 deartuat dapes,
 & distribuit.
 Embammata interponantur
 Assutariis in Scutellis, 20.
 Pincerna, 21. infundit
 Terretum,
 ex Urceo, 25.
 vel Cantharo, 26.
 vel Lagena, 27.
 in Pocula, 22.
 & Vitrea, 23.
 quæ extant
 in Abaco, 24.
 & porrigit,
 Convivatori, 28.
 qui propinat Hospitibus.

The dressing of Line. LIX. *Tractatio Lini*

Line & Hemp
being rated in water,
and dyed again, 1.
are brated
with a wooden Brake, 2.
where the Shives, 3 fall down,
then they are heckled
with an Iron Heckle, 4.
where the Tow, 5
is parted from it.

Flax is tyed to a Distaff, 6.
by the Spinsters, 7.
which with her left hand
pulseth out the Thread, 8.
and with her right hand
turneth a Wheel, 9.
or a Spindle, 10.
upon which is a Wharfe, 11.

The pool receiveth
the Thread, 13.

Linum & Cannabis,
macerata aquis,
et siccata rursus, 1.
conrunduntur
Frangibulo ligneo, 2.
ubi Corrices, 3. decidunt,
tum carminantur
Ciramine ferreo, 4.
ubi Stupa, 5.
separatur.

Linum purum alligatur Celo
à Netrice, 7.
quæ sinistra
trahit Filum, 8
dexterâ, 12
Rhomum (gorgilum) 9.
vel Fusum, 10
in quo Verticillus, 11.

Volva accipit
Fila, 13.

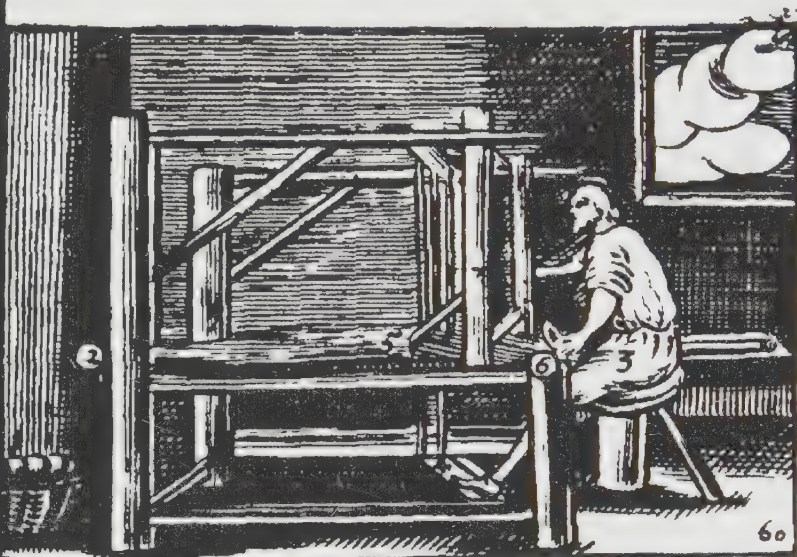
ich is drawn thence
 on a Yarn-windle, 14.
 ce either Clews, 15.
 wound up.
 Hanks, 16. are made.

inde deducuntur
 in Alabrum, 14
 hinc vel Glom., 15.
 glomerantur,
 vel Fasciculi, 16. fiunt.

aving.

LX.

Textura,



The Webster
 doeth the Clews, 1.
 Warp,
 wrappeth it about
 Beam, 2
 as he sitteth
 his Loom, 3.
 treadeth upon the Tred-
 dle, 4 with his Feet.
 He divideth the Warp, 5.
 h Yarn,
 throweth the Shuttle, 6.
 pugh, in which is the Woote,
 striketh it close

Textor
 diducit Glomos, 1.
 in Stamen,
 & circumvolvit
 Fugo, 2
 ac sedens
 in Textrino, 3
 calcit Infilia, 4.
 pedibus.
 Diducit Stamen, 5.
 Licet,
 & trajicit Radium, 6.
 in quo est Trama,
 ac densat

with

with the Sley, 7.
and so maketh
Linen cloth, 8.

So also the Clothier
maketh Cloth of Wool.

Pectine, 7.
atque ita conficit
Lincenum, 8.

Sic etiam Pannifex
facit Pannum è Lana.

Linen Cloths.

LXI.

Linc



Linnen-webs
are bleached in the Sun, 1.
with Water pour'd on them, 2.
till they be white.

Of them the Sempster, 3.
seweth Shirts, 4.
Handkerchers, 5.
Bands, 6. Caps, &c.

These if they be fouled,
are washed a new
by the Landress, 7. in water,
or Lea and Sope.

Lintermina
insolantur, 1.
aquâ perfusâ, 2.
donec candescant.

Ex iis Sarrux, 3.
sunt Indusia, 4.
Muccina, 5.

Collaria, 6. Capita, &c.

Hæc, si sordidentur
lavantur rursus,
a Lotrice, 7. aquâ,
sive Lixivio ac Sapone.



The Taylor, 1.
 seweth Cloth, 2. with Shears, 3.
 seweth it together with a
 needle and double thread, 4.
 then he presseth the Seams
 with a Pressing-iron, 5.
 And thus he maketh
 Coats, 6.
 with Platts, 7.
 which the Border, 8. is below,
 with Laces, 9.
 Cloaks, 10.
 with a Cape, 11.
 and Sleeve Coats, 12.
 Doublets, 13.
 with Buttons, 14.
 and Cuffs, 15.
 Breeches, 16.
 sometimes with Ribbons, 17.
 Stockings, 18.
 Gloves, 19.

Sartor, 1.
 discindit Pannum, 2. Forfice, 3.
 confuitque Acu & Filo dupli-
 cato, 4.
 Postea complanat Sutures
 Ferramento, 5.
 Sicque conficit
 Tunicas, 6.
 Plicas, 7.
 in quibus infra est Fimbria, &
 cum Influis, 9
 Pallia, 10.
 cum Patagio, 11.
 & Togas Manicasas, 12.
 Thoracos, 13.
 cum Globulis, 14.
 & Manicis, 15.
 Caligas, 16.
 aliquando cum Lemniscis, 17.
 Tibialia, 18.
 Chrotheas, 19.

with the Sley, 7.

and so maketh

Linen cloth, 8.

So also the Clothier
maketh Cloth of Wool.

Pectine, 7.

atque ita conficit

Lintemum, 8.

Sic etiam Pannifex

facit Pannum è Lana.

Linen Cloths.

LXI.

Linu



Linnen-webs

are bleached in the Sun, 1.
with Water poued on them, 2.
till they be white.

Of them the Sempster, 3
seweth Shirts, 4.

Handkerchers, 5.

Bands, 6. Caps, &c.

These if they be fouled,
are washed a sun
by the Landress, 7. in water,
or Lea and Sope.

Linumina

insolantur, 1.

aquâ perfusâ, 2.

donec candescant.

Ex his Sartor, 3.

sunt Indusia, 4.

Mucrona, 5.

Collaria, 6. *Capitia*, &c.

Hæc, si sordidentur
hvantur rursum,

à Lotrice, 7. *aquâ*,

sive Lixivio ac Sapone



The Taylor, 1.
 Cloth, 2. with Shears, 3.
 seweth it together with a
 needle and double thread, 4.
 then he presseth the Seams
 with a Pressing-iron, 5.
 And thus he maketh
 coats, 6.
 with Plaits, 7.
 which the Border, 8. is below,
 with Laces, 9.
 Cloaks, 10.
 with a Cape, 11.
 with Sleeve Coats, 12.
 Doublets, 13.
 with Buttons, 14.
 with Cuffs, 15.
 Breeches, 16.
 sometimes with Ribbons, 17.
 Stockings, 18.
 Gloves, 19.

Sartor, 1.
 descendit Pannum, 2. Forfice, 3.
 consuitque Acu & Fila dupli-
 cato, 4.
 Postea complanat Sutura
 Ferramento, 5.
 Sicque conficit
 Tunicas, 6.
 Plicas, 7.
 in quibus infra est Fimbria, &
 cum Instris, 9.
 Pallia, 10.
 cum Patagio, 11.
 & Togas Manicasas, 12.
 Thoraces, 13.
 cum Globulis, 14.
 & Manicis, 15.
 Caligas, 16.
 aliquando cum Lemniscis, 17.
 Tibialia, 18.
 Chirothecas, 19.

Muntero Caps, 20. &c.
 So the Furrier
 maketh Furred Garments
 of Furs.

Amiculum, 20. &c.
 Sic Pelio
 facit Pellicia
 è Pellibus.

The Shoemaker.

LXIII.

Sutor



The Shoemaker, 1.
 maketh Slippers, 7.
 Shoes, 8.
 (in which is seen
 above, the Upper-leather,
 beneath the Sole,
 and on both sides
 the Latchets)
 Boots, 9.
 and High Shoes, 10.
 of Leather, 5.
 (which is cut with a
 Cutting-knife) 6.
 by means of an Awl, 2.
 and Lingel, 3.
 upon a Last, 4.

Sutor, 1.
 conficit Crepidas (Sandalia
 Calceos, 8.
 (in quibus spectatur
 superne Obstragulam,
 inferne Solea,
 et utrinque
 Ansa)
 Ocreas, 9.
 et Perones, 10.
 e Corio 5.
 (quod discinditur
 Scalpro Sutorio, 6.)
 ope Subula, 2.
 et Fili piceo, 3.
 super Medium, 4.

d the Stone-cutter, 4.
 areth by a Rule, 5.
 Or of Bricks, 6.
 ick are made
 Sand and Clay
 ped in water,
 d are burned in fire
 Afterwards he plaistereth it
 h Lime,
 means of a Trowel, 7.
 d garnisheth it with Rough-
 8

& Latomus, 4.
 conquadrat ad Normam, 5.
 Sive & Lateribus, 6.
 qui formantur,
 ex Arena & Luto,
 aquâ intritis
 & excoquantur igne.
 Dein crustat
 Calce,
 ope Trulle, 7.
 & velut Tect rio, 8

Engines.

LXVI.

Machina.



ne can carry
 much by shuffling
 wheel-barrow, 3.
 re him, (having
 Harness, 4.
 ged on his neck,) as
 can carry on a Colestaff, 1
 hand-barrow, 2.

U. us potest ferre
 tantum trudendo
 Pabonem, 3.
 ante se,
 (Ærumna,
 Suspensâ a Collo) quantum
 duo possunt ferre Palangâ,
 vel Fretro.

G

But

But he can do more that
rolleth a Weight laid upon
Rollers, 6 with a Leaver, 5.

A Wind-Beam, 7.
is a post, which
is turned by going about it
A Crane, 8.

hath a Hollow-wheel,
in which one walking
draweth weights out of a Ship,
or letteth them down into a
Ship.

A Rammer, 9.
is used to fasten
Piles, 10.
it is lifted up with a Rope
drawn by Pullies, 11.
or with hands,
if it have handles, 12.

Plus autem potest qui
provolvitur Molem imponit
Phalangis (Cylindris 6, Vets

Ergatis, 7.
est columella, quæ
versatur circumeundo

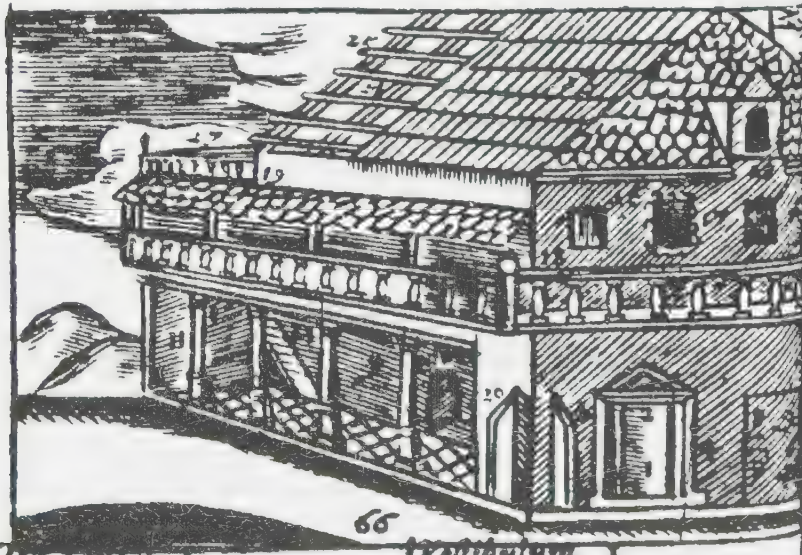
Geranium, 8
habet Tympanum,
cui inambulans quis
extrahit pondera navis,
aut demittit in navem.

Funca, 9.
adhibetur ad pangendum
Sublicas, 10
adtolitur Fune
tracto per Trochleas, 11.
vel manibus,
si habet ansas, 12.

A House.

LXVII.

Domus



The Porch, 1.
is before the Door
of the House.

Vestibulum, 1.
est ante Januam
Domus.

e Door hath
 threshold, 2.
 Lintel, 3.
 Posts, 4. on both sides.
 e Hinges, 5.
 the right hand,
 which the Doors, 6. hang,
 latch, 7.
 e Bolt, 8.
 the left hand.
 e House
 fore-court, 9.
 Pavement
 are stones, 10.
 p with Pillars, 11.
 h is the Chapter, 12.
 e Base, 13.
 go up into the
 Stories by Greeces, 14.
 inding-stairs, 15.
 Windows, 16.
 on the outside,
 Grates, 17.
 eries, 18.
 ter-tables, 19.
 teresses, 20.
 up the walls
 e top is the Roof, 21.
 with Tyles, 22.
 les, 23.
 upon Laths, 24.
 upon Rafter, 25.
 aves, 26.
 e the Roof.
 ce without a Roof
 an open Gallery, 27.
 Roof are
 out, 28.
 ackles, 29.

Janua habet
 Limen, 2
 & Superliminare, 3.
 & Postes, 4 utrinque.
 Cardines, 5.
 sunt a dextris,
 à quibus pendent Fores, 6.
 Clausstrum, 7.
 aut Pessalus, 8.
 a sinistris.
 Sub ædibus
 est Caradum, 9.
 Pavimento
 Tessellato, 10.
 fulcitum Co'umnis, 11
 in quibus Peristylum, 12.
 & Basis, 13.
 Ascenditur in superiores
 contignationes per Scala, 14.
 & Cochlid'a, 15
 Fenestra, 16.
 apparent extrinsecus,
 & Cancelli (clathra) 17.
 Pergu'a, 18.
 Suggrundia, 19.
 & Fulcra, 20.
 fulciendis muris
 In summo est Tectum, 21
 conrectum Imbricibus (teg-
 lis) 22.
 vel Scandulis, 23.
 quæ incumbunt Tigilis, 24-
 hæc Tignis, 25.
 Tecto adhæret
 Stillicidium, 26
 Locus sine Tecto
 dicitur Subdiale, 27.
 In Tecto sunt
 Mennia, 28
 & Coronides, 29



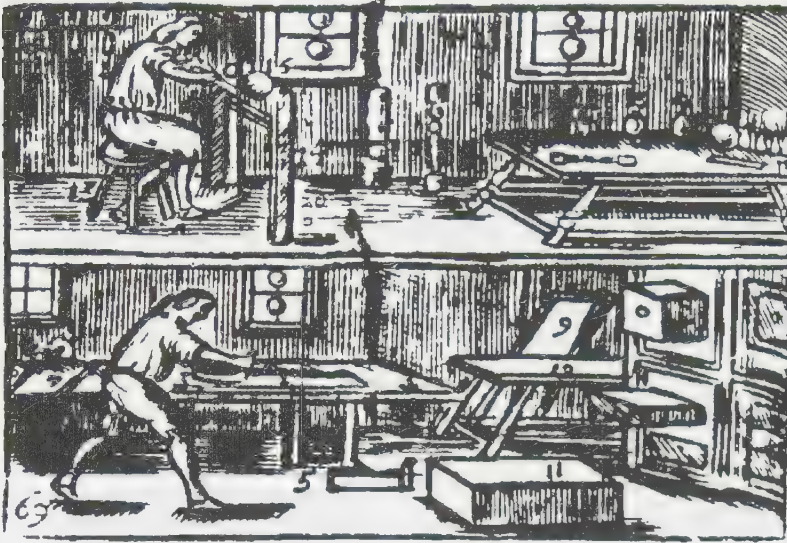
Miners, 1.
 go into the Grave, 2.
 by a Stick, 3.
 or by Ladders, 4.
 with Lanthorns, 5.
 and dig out with a
 Pick, 6. the Ore,
 which being put in a Basket, 7
 is drawn out with a Rope, 8
 by means of a Turn, 9.
 and is carried
 to the Melting house, 10.
 where it is forced with fire,
 that the Metal may run out
 the Dross, 11. is thrown away

Metalli fossiles, 1
 ingrediuntur Puteum
 Bacillo, 3.
 sive Gradibus, 4.
 cum Lucernis, 5.
 & effodiunt Ligone, 6.
 terram Metallicam.
 quæ imposita Corbibus
 extrahitur Fune, 8
 ope Machina tractoria
 & deferitur
 in Ufirinam, 10
 ubi urgetur igne,
 ut Metallum, 12. pro
 Scoria, 11. abijciatur
 acortum

The Blacksmith. LXIX. *Faber Ferrarius.*

The Blacksmith, 1.
 Smithy (or Forge) 2.
 In the fire
 A pair of Bellows, 3.
 He bloweth
 With his Feet, 4.
 He heateth the Iron
 And then he taketh it out
 With the Tongs, 5.
 He layeth it upon the Anvil, 6.
 He striketh it
 With an Hammer, 7.
 The sparks, 8. fly off
 And thus are hammer'd out,
 9.
 Shoes, 10.
 Strakes, 11.
 12.
 Locks and Keys,
 &c.
 He quencheth hot Irons
 In a Cool-trough.

Faber ferrarius, 1.
in Ustrina (Fabr c) 2.
inflat ignem
Folle, 3
quem adit
Pede, 4
atq, ita candefacit Ferrum
Deinde eximit
Forcepe, 5.
imponit Incudi 6.
& cudie
Milles, 7.
ubi Strictura, 8. exiliunt.
Et sic excuduntur,
Clavi, 9.
Solea, 10.
Canthi, 11.
Catene, 12.
Lamina, Serræ cum Clavisibus,
Cardines, &c
Restingunt candentia,
Ferramenta in Lacu.

The Box-maker and
the Turner.*Scriniarius & T
nator.*

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <i>The Box-maker, 1.</i> | <i>Arcularius, 1.</i> |
| <i>proetheth hewen Boards, 2.</i> | <i>edolat Afferes, 2.</i> |
| <i>with a Plain, 3.</i> | <i>Runcera, 3</i> |
| <i>upon a work-board, 4.</i> | <i>in Tabula, 4.</i> |
| <i>he maketh them very smooth</i> | <i>deplanat</i> |
| <i>with a little-plain, 5.</i> | <i>Planula, 5.</i> |
| <i>he boresh them thorow</i> | <i>perforat (terebrat)</i> |
| <i>with an Aurre, 6.</i> | <i>Terebra, 6.</i> |
| <i>carveth them with a Knife, 7.</i> | <i>sculptit Culsro, 7.</i> |
| <i>fixeth them together</i> | <i>combinat</i> |
| <i>with Giewand Cramp-Irons, 8.</i> | <i>Glutme & Subscudibus, 8</i> |
| <i>and maketh Tables, 9.</i> | <i>& facit Tabulas, 9</i> |
| <i>Boards, 10.</i> | <i>Mensas, 10.</i> |
| <i>Chests, 11 etc.</i> | <i>Arcae Cistas) 11 &c.</i> |
| <i>The Turner, 12.</i> | <i>Tornio, 12.</i> |
| <i>sitting over the Treddle, 13.</i> | <i>sedens in Insili, 13</i> |
| <i>turneth with a throw, 15.</i> | <i>tornat Torno, 15.</i> |

a Turner's Bench, 14. | super Scamno Tornatorio, 14.
 vis, 16 Tops, 17. | Globos, 16 Conos, 17.
 peters, 18 | Ictine clus, 18
 such like Turners Work. | & humilia Ioremata

e Potter.

LXXI.

Figulus.



e Potter, 1.
 g over a Wheel, 2.
 th Pots, 4.
 ers, 5.
 ins, 6.
 ers, 7.
 ung-pans, 8.
 s, 9.
 10, &c.
 tters Clay, 3.
 wards he baketh them
 (Oven, 11.
 lizeth them
 White Lead.
 broken Pot affordeth
 heards, 12.

Figulus, 1
 sedens super Rotā, 2.
 torreat Ollas, 4.
 Urceos, 5.
 Tripodes, 6.
 Pallas, 7.
 Vasa testacea, 8.
 Fidelias, 9.
 Opercula, 10. &c.
 ex Argilla, 3.
 postea excoquit
 in Furno, 11.
 & incrustat
 Lithargyro.
 Fracta Olla dat
 Testas, 12.

The Parts of a House. LXXII. *Partes Domus*

A House is divided
 into inner Rooms,
 then as are the Entry, 1.
 the Stove, 2.
 the Kitchen, 3.
 the Buttery, 4.
 the Dining Room, 5.
 the Gallery, 6.
 the Bed Chamber, 7.
 with a Privy made by it, 8
 Baskers, 9
 are of use for carrying things
 and Chests, 10
 (which are made fast with a
 Key 11) for keeping them
 Under the Roof,
 is the Floor, 12.
 In the Yard, 13.
 is a Well, 14.
 a Stable, 15.

Domus distinguitur
 in *Conclavia*,
 ut sunt *Atrium*, 1.
Hypocaustum, 2.
Culina, 3.
Cella Penuraria, 4.
Cœnaculum, 5.
Camera, 6. *Cubiculum*, 7.
 cum *Secessu* (*La-*
trina) 8. adstructo.
Corbes, 9.
*in*serviunt rebus
transferendis,
Arca, 10.
 (quæ *Clavâ*, 11 *reclucun-*
tur) ad*servandis* illis.
 Sub *Tecto*, 12 est *Sola-*
(Pavimentum)
 In *Area*, 13.
Puteus, 14.
Stabulum, 15.

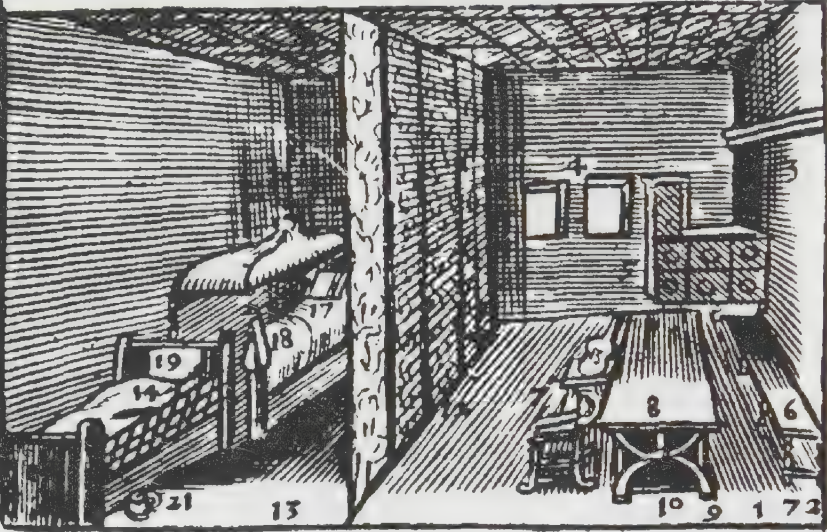
and a Bath, 16.
Under the House
the Cellar, 17

cum Balneo. 16.
Sub Domo
est Cella, 17.

LXXIII.

The Stove with the
Bed-room.

*Hypocaustum cum
Dormitorio.*



The Stove, 1.
beautified
with an Arched Roof, 2.
and wainscoted Walls, 3.
It is enlightened
with Windows, 4.
It is heated
with an Oven, 5.
Its Utensils are
benches, 6
Stools, 7
Tables, 8.
with Tressels, 9.
Footstools, 10.
and Cushions, 11.

Hypocaustum, 1.
ornatur
Laqueari, 2.
& *tabulatis Parietibus, 3.*
Illuminatur
Fenestris, 4.
Calcit
Fornace, 5
Ejus Utensilia sunt
Scamna, 6.
Silla, 7.
Mense, 8.
cum *Fuleris, 9.*
ac *Scabellis, 10.*
& *Culcitrus, 11.*

There

There are also Tapestries
hanged, 12.

For soft lodging,
in a Sleeping-room, 13.
there is a Bed, 14
spread on a Bed-stuff, 15.
upon a Straw-pad, 16.
with Sheets, 17
and Cover-lids, 18.

The Bolster, 19.
is under ones head

The Bed is covered
with a Canopy, 20.

A small ear-pot, 21.
is for making water in.

Appenduntur etiam
Tapete., 12

Pro levi cubatu,
in Dormitorio, 13
est etiam, Cubile) 14
stratus in Sponda, 15
super Stramentum, 16
cum Lodicibus, 17.
& Stragulis, 18.

Cervical, 19.
est sub capite.

Canopeo. 20.

Lectus tegitur

A urli, 21
est vesicæ levandæ.

Wells.

LXXIV.

Put.



If there Springs are wanting,
Wells are digged, 1
and they are compassed about
with a Brandrith, 2.
lest any should fall in.

Thence is water drawn

Ubi Fontes deficiunt,
Puter, 1. effodiuntur,
& circumdantur
Crepidine, 2.
ne quis incidat.

Inde aqua hauritur

with

with Buckets, 3.
 hanging either at a Pole, 4.
 or a Rope, 5
 or a Chain, 6
 and that either by a Swipe, 7.
 or a Windle, 8.
 or a Turn, 9.
 with a Handie
 or a Wheel, 10.
 or to conclude,
 by a Pump, 11

Urnis (sicut is) 3.
 pendentibus vel Pertica, 4.
 vel Funis, 5
 vel Catena, 6
 idque aut Tollenone, 7.
 aut Gargilio, 8
 aut Cylindro, 9.
 Aut u. abriato.
 aut Rota (tympano) 10.
 aut demque
 Anthr, 11.

The Bath.

LXXV.

Balneum.



He that desireth to be wash'd
 in cold water,
 goeth down into a River, 1.
 In a Bathing-house, 2.
 we wash off the filth
 either sitting in a Tub, 3.
 or going up
 into the Hot-house, 4.

Qui cupit lavari
 aquâ frigidâ,
 descendit in Fluvium, 1.
 In Balneario, 2
 abluimus squalores,
 sive sedentes in Labro, 3.
 sive conscendentes
 in Sudatorium, 4.

and

and we are rubbed
with a Pumce-stone, 6.
or a Hair cloth, 5.

In the Stripping-room, 7.
we put off our cloaths,
and are tyed about
with an apron, 8.

We cover our Head
with a Cap, 9.
and put our feet
in a Bason, 10.

The Bath-woman, 11.
reacheth water in a Bucket, 12.
drawn out of the Trough, 13.
into which it runneth
out of Pipes, 14.

The Bath-keeper, 15.
lanceth with a Lancet, 16.
and by applying
Cupping-Glasses, 17
he draweth the Blood
betwixt the skin and the flesh,
which he wipeth away
with a Spunge, 18.

& defricamur
Pumice, 6.
aut Cilicio, 5.

In Apolyterio, 7.
exuimus Vestes,
& præcingimur Castula (Sub-
ligari) 8.

Tegimus caput
Pileolo, 9.
& imponimus pedes
elluvio, 10.

Bilnearrix, 11.
ministrat aquam Situla, 12.
haustam ex Alveo, 13.
in quem desluit
Cinalibus, 14.

Calneitor, 15.
scarificat Scalpro, 16.
& applicando
Cucurbitas, 17.
extrahit Sanguinem
subcutaneum,
quem abstergit
Spongia, 18.



The Barber, 1.
 in the Barbers-shop, 2.
 cutteth off the Hair
 and the Beard
 with a pair of Sizzars, 3.
 or shaveth with a Razor,
 which he taketh
 out of his Case, 4
 And he washeth one
 over a Basen, 5.
 with Suds running
 out of a Laver, 6.
 and a so with Sope, 7
 and wipeth him
 with a Towel, 8.
 combeth him with a Comb, 9.
 and curleth him
 with a Crisping Iron, 10.

Sometimes he cutteth a Vein
 with a Pen-knife, 11.
 where the Blood spurts out, 12.

Tonfor, 1.
 in Tonstrina, 2.
 tondet Crines
 & Barbam
 Forcipe, 3
 vel radit Novacula,
 quam depromit
 è Theca, 4
 Et lavat
 super Pelvum, 5.
 Lixivio defluente
 è Guturnio, 6
 ut & Sapone, 7.
 & tergit
 Linteo, 8.
 pectit Pe. line, 9
 crispat
 Calamistro, 10.

Interdum lecat Venam
 Scalpello, 11.
 ubi Sanguis propulsiat, 12.

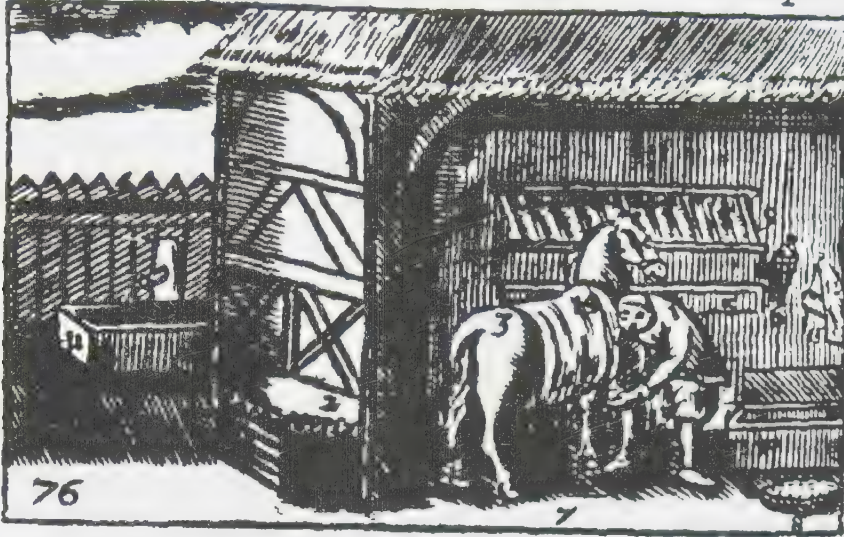
The Chirurgion cureth
Wounds.

Chirurgus curat
Vulnera.

The Stable.

LXXVII.

Equile.



The Horse-keeper, 1.
cleanseth the Stable
from Dung, 2.

He tyeth a Horse, 3,
with a ¹ alter, 4
to the Manger, 5.
or if he be apt to bite,
he maketh him fast
with a Muzzle, 6.

Then he streweth Litter, 7
under him.

He winnoweth Oats
with a Van, 8.
(being mixt
with Chaff. and taken out of
a Chest, 10.)
and with them feedeth the Horse,
as also with Hay, 9.

Sta'ularius (Equiso) 1.
purgat Stabulum

a Fimo, 2.

Alligat Equum, 3.

Capisiro, 4

ad Prascepe, 5.

aut si mordax

constringit

Fycella, 9

Deinde substernit Stra-
menta, 7

Ventilat Avenam,
Vanno, 8.

Paleis mixtam, ac depromp-
tam à Cista Pabulatoria 10.)

etque pascit equum,
ut & Feno, 9.

After-

Afterwards he leadeth him
 to the Watering-trough, 11
 water
 Then he rubbeth him
 with a Cloth, 12.
 Washeth him
 with a Curry-comb, 15.
 Covereth him
 with an Housing-cloth, 14.
 And looketh upon his Hoofs,
 whether the Shoes, 13.
 fast with the Nails

Postea ducit
 ad *Aquarium*, 11
 aquarium.
 Tum detergit
Panno, 12
 depectit
Strigile, 15.
 insierit
Gausape, 14.
 Et respicit *Soleas*,
 an *Canes ferr* 1, 13.
 firmis *Clavis* necant.

als.

LXXVIII.

Horologia.



Dial
 sheweth Hours.
 Sun-Dial, 1
 sheweth by the shadow
 of a Pin, 2.
 A Clock is set
 on a Wall,
 Compass, 3
 Hour-glasses, 4

Horoloium
 dimetitur Horas,
Solarium, 1.
 ostendit umbrā
Gnomonis, 2
 quata sit Hora,
 hinc in *Pariete*,
 hinc in *Pyxide Magnifica*, 3.
Clepsidra, 4.

p. eweth

sheweth the four parts of an
hour by the running of Sand,
hereto, ore of water.

A Clock, 5.

numbe eth also

the Hours of the Night.

by the turnin of the Wheels,

the greatest whereof

is dr awn by a Weight, 6.

and draweth the rest

Then either the Bell, 7 by
its sound, being struck on by the
Hammer, or the Hand, 8 with-
out, by its motion about, shew-
eth the hour.

ostendit partes horæ quæ
fluxu Arena,
olim aquæ.

Automaton, 5.

numerat etiam

Nocturnas Horas,

circulatione Rotarum,

quarum maxima

trahitur a Pondere, 6.

& trahit cæteras

Tum vel Campana, -

sonitu suo, percussâ

a Malleolo, vel Index ex

Circumtione sua

indicat horam.

The Picture.

—LXXIX.

Picture



F Pictures, 1.

delight the Eyes

and adorn Rooms.

The Painter, 2.

painteth an Image

Picture, 1.

oblectant Oculos

& ornant Conclavia.

Pictor, 2.

pingit Effigiem

with a Pencil, 3
 on a Table, 4.
 on a Case frame, 5
 holding his Pollet, 6 in his
 left hand,
 which are the Paints
 which were ground by the Boy,
 on a Marble.
 The Carver
 and Statuary
 on Statues, 8
 Wood and Stone
 The Graver
 and the Cutter
 on Shapes, 10.
 Characters
 on a Graving Chesil, 9.
 Wood, Brass,
 and other Metals.

Pencilio, 3
in Tabula, 4
super Plu eo, 5
tenuens Orbem Pictorium, 6.
in sinistra,
in quo Pigmenta
quæ terebantur à puero, 7.
in armorum
Sculptor,
& Statuarius
exculpunt Statuas, 8.
ex Ligno & Lapide
Cælator
& Scalptor
insculpit Figuras, 10.
& Characteres,
Cælo, 9
Ligno, Æri,
aliisque Metallis

Looking-Glasses.

LXXX.

Specularia.



looking-glasses, 1.

Specu'a, 1

H

are

are prozele, that Men
may see themselves

Spectacles, 2
that he may see better,
who hath a weak sight

Things afar off are seen
in a Perspective Glass, 3
as things near at hand

A flea appears
in a multiplying-glass, 4
like a little Hog

The Rays of the Sun,
burn wood
through a Burning-glass, 5

quantum ut homines
inueniunt se ipsos

Per oculos, 2
ut cernat oculus
qui habet uitium debile.

Remota videntur
per telescopium, 3
ut proxima

Pulex 4
in Microscopio apparet
ut porcellus

Radii Solis
accendunt ligna
per lumen ureas, 5

The Cooper.

LXXXI.

Vide



The Cooper, 1
having an Apron, 2. tied a
bout him,
makes Hoops
of Hazel rods, 3
upon a cutting block,
with a Spoke Shave, 5.

Victor, 1
amictus Praemictoris, 2.
facit Circulos,
et longis Columnis, 3.
super Stellam incisorem,
Scilicet binis abrimis, 5.

and Lags, 6 of Timber.
 Of Lags be made Hog-
 pens, 7. and Pipes, 8
 with two Heads,
 and Tubs, 9
 for, 10
 Buckers, 11.
 Buckers, 12.
 with one Bottom.
 Then he bindeth them
 with Hoops, 13.
 with he tyeth fast
 with small Twigs, 15
 means of a Cramp-iron, 14
 and he fitteth them on
 with a Mallet, 16.
 with a Driver, 17.

& Assala, 6 ex ligno.
 Lx Aff. confecti Dol a, 7
 & C p s, 8.
 Lx 10 bro,
 Lx m L c c, 9
 Lx 12, 10
 Lx 13, 11.
 & Sculis, 12.
 rundo uno
 Postea vincit
 Circulo, 13.
 quos i gat
 Limabris, 15
 ope Falcis & etoria, 14.
 & aptat
 Tudite, 16.
 ac Trud cula, 17

LXXXII

the Roper, and the Restio, & Lorarius.
 and wainer.



Roper, 1,

Restio, 1

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H 2

tw 3-

twister Cords, 2
of Tow, or Hemp, 4
(and is wrapped about
himself)
by the turning of a Wheel 3
Thus we ride,
first Cords, 5
then Ropes, 6
and at last Cables, 7
The Cord-winner 8
cutteth great Thongs, 10
Bridles, 11.
Girdles, 12
Sword-Belts, 13
Pouches, 14
Port-mantles, 15 &c
out of a Beast-hide, 9.

contorquet Funes, 2
et Strapa, 4 vel Caruat,
quam circum t
libi
agitatione Rotule, 3.
Sic fiunt,
primo Funiculi, 5
tum Restes, 6,
tandem Rudentes, 7
Lorarius, 8
scindit Loramenta, 10
Frana, 11,
Cingula, 1
Baltheos, 13
Cum nas, 14
Hippoperas, 15 &c.
de corio bubulo, 9.

The Traveller.

LXXXIII.

12



A Traveller, v.
beareth on his shoulders

Viator, v.
portat humeris

Badget, 2.
Life things
 Satchel, 3
 Pouch, 4 cannot hold!
 He is covered
 with a Cloak, 5
 He holdeth a Staff, 6 in his
 hand
 strength to bear up him^s f
 He hath need of
 provision for the way,
 as for a pleasant and merry
 companion, 7
 Let him not forsake the High-
 way, 9 for a Foot way, 8.
 as it be a beaten Path
 by-ways, 10.
 in places where two ways
 meet, 11
 alone, and lead men aside.
 In Uneven places, 12
 do not By-paths, 13
 Cross-ways 14
 Let him therefore enquire
 whose he meeteth, 15
 which way he must go,
 let him take heed
 of Robbers, 16.
 in the way, so also
 of the Inn, 17
 where he lodgeth all Night

in Bulga, 2
 quæ non capere
 Fu di, 3
 vel Mirreptum, 4
 Tegitar
 Laccini, 5
 Tenet Baculum, 6 Manu
 quo sustentat.
 Opes habet
 Viaticum,
 ut & fido & fœderulo
 Coniungat, 7
 Non deserat Irem
 regiam propter peritiam, 8
 nisi sit Callus trita,
 Arua, 10
 & Brui, 11
 fallunt & seducunt,
 in saebus, 12
 non a pœ armitas, 13
 & Compita, 14
 Scilicet per
 omnia, 15
 qua sit eualum,
 & civem
 in adons 16
 ut in via, & eum
 in Dico 10, 17
 ubi pernoctat



The Horseman, 1.

setteeth a Saddle, 2.

on his Horse, 3.

and girdeth it on

with a Girth, 4.

He layeth a Saddle-cloth, 5
also upon him.

He decketh him with Trap-
pings, a Fore stall, 6.

a Breast cloth, 7

and a Crupper, 8.

Then he getteeth upon
his Horse, putteth his feet
into the Stirrups, 9.

taketh the Bridle-rein, 10. 11
in his left hand, wherewith he
guideth and holdeth the Horse.

Then he putteth on
his Spurs, 12.

Eque, 1

imponit Equo, 2.

Ephippium, 3.

idque succingit

Cingulo, 4

Insternet etiam Dorsum

Ornat eum Phaleris,

Frontali, 6.

Antilena, 7.

& Postilena, 8.

Deinde insilit in
Equum, indit pedes

Stapedibus, 9.

capessit Lorum (habe-
nam) 10 Freni, 11

quo flectit, & retinet Eq-

Tum admovet

Calcaria, 12.

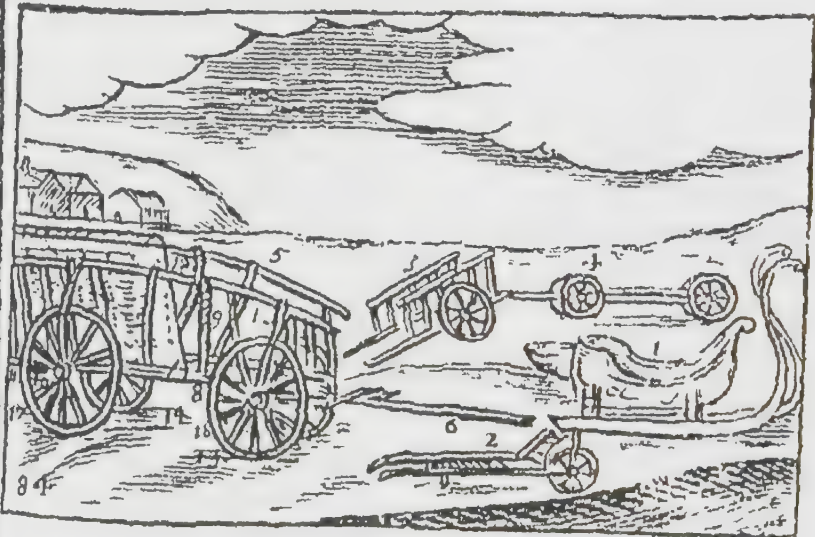
And fettereth him on
with a Switch, 3
and holdeth him in
with a Manol, 14
The Holsters, 15
hang down from the Pommel
of the Saddle, 16
in which the Pistols, 17
are put
The Rider is cird in a short
Coat, 18.
his Coat being tyed behind
him, 19.
A Post, 20
carried on Horseback a full
Gallop

intra que
Virgule, 13
de coarce
Pommel, 14
Etiga, 15
pendent ex Apice
Epae, 16
quibus sclop, 17
inter alia.
Ipse Equus induitur Chla-
myde, 18
Lacerna revincta, 19
à te go.
Viredarius, 20
tertia Equo
currit.

Carriages.

LXXXV.

Vehicula.



We are carried on a Sled, 1.
er Snow and Ice.

A Carriage with one Wheel,
called a Wheel-barrow, 2

Vehiculum 1. 1. 1.
super Nivibus & Glacie.
Vehiculum unum Rotam,
dicitur Pabo, 2

H +

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with two Wheels, a Cart, 3
with four Wheels, a Wagon,
which is either

a Timber-wagon, 4
or a Load-wagon, 5

The parts of the Wagon are,
the Neck (or draught-tree),
the Beam, 7
the Bottom, 8
and the Sides, 9

Then the Axle-trees, 10
about which the Wheels run,
the Lan-pins, 11
and Axle-tree-flues, 12
being fastened before them.

The Nave, 13 is the
middle of the Wheel, 14
from which come
twelve Spokes, 15

A Ring composed of these,
which is made

of six Felloes, 16

and is worn, Stakes, 17

Hampers and Hurdles, 18.
are set in a Wagon

birotum, Carruc, 3
quadrirotum Currus,
qui vel

Sarracum, 4
vel Plaustrum, 5.

Partes Currus sunt,
Timo, 6

fugum, 7
Compages, 8.

Spondæ, 9

Tum Axes, 10
circa quos Rote currunt

Pavillis, 11

& Obicibus, 12
præfixis

Modiolar, 13 &c

Basis Rote, 14

ex quo procedunt

duodecim Radii, 15

Orbite ambit ho,
compositum

ex sex Abj libus, 16

& totidem Cantibus, 17

Cerobes & Grates, 18

inponuntur Currus

Carrying to and fro.

Vetula.



The Coach-man, 1
 er h a Horse fit to match a
 de horse, 2, 3
 he Coach-tree,
 b Thones or Chains, 5
 ging down from the Col-
 +
 hen he sitteth upon
 Saddle-horse,
 d weth them that go be-
 him, 6.
 b a Whip, 7
 guider h them
 b a String, 8
 de greaseth the Axle-tree
 b Axle-tree grease
 of a Grease-pot, 9.
 stoppeth the wheel
 b a Trigen, 10.

Auriga, 1
 unguit Parippum, 2. Se'la-
 rio, 3.
 ad Temonem,
 Loris vel Carenis 5.
 dependentibus,
 de neleo, 4.
 Deinde insidet
 Sel ario,
 agit ante se antecessores, 6,
 Senticâ, 7.
 & slectit
 In bis, 8
 Ungit Axem
 Axungia,
 ex vase unguen'orio, 9.
 & inhibet rotam
 Suffilamine, 10

in

in a steep descent

And if the Coach is driven along by Wheels, 11

Great Persons are carried with six Horses, 12 by two Coachmen, in a Hanging-wagon, which is called a Coach, 13

Others with two Horses, 14. in a Chariot 15

Horse Liners, 16, 17. are carried by two Horses

They use Pack-horses, instead of Wagons, thorough Hills that are not passable, 18

in precipiti decensu

Et sic uigatur per Orbital, 11

Magnates vehuntur

Sigugions, 12

duobus Rhedarius,

Curru pensili,

qui vocatur

Carpentum (Pilentum) 13.

Alii Biyugibus, 14

Effedo, 15

duo cere, 16 & Lactici

portantur à duo'us 17

Utuntur

Fumentis Clivellarius,

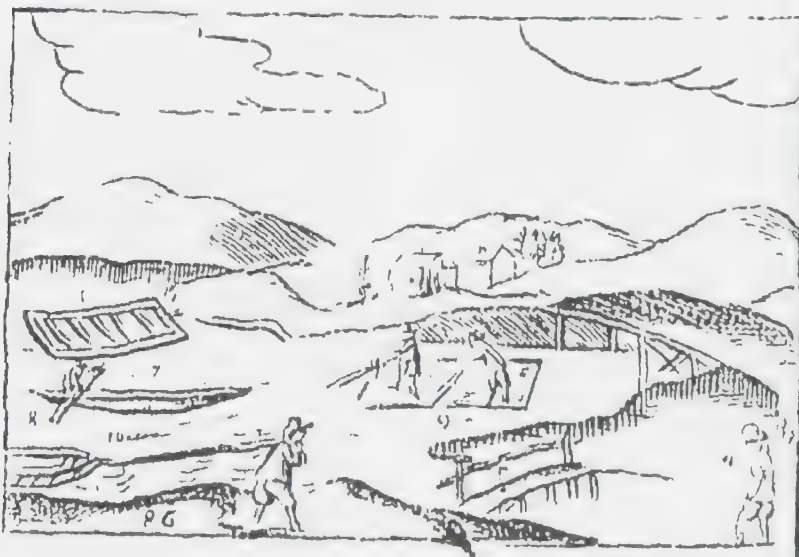
loco Currum,

per montis invios, 18.

LXXXVII.

Passing over Waters.

Transitus Aquarum



lest he that is to pass over
a River should be wet,

Transitus Aquarum non
desit,

B. 11

ges, 1
 re invented for Carriages,
 Foot-bridges, 2
 Foot-men
 a River
 a Foord 3
 waded over, 4
 Flotes, 5 also are made of
 nber pinned together,
 Ferry-boats, 6.
 planks laid close to-ether
 fear they should receive wa
 Efides Scullers, 7
 made, which are rowed
 an Oar, 8
 Pole, 9.
 haled
 an Haling-rope, 10.

Ponree 1.
 excogitavit sunt pro Vehiculis
 Se Invenit, 2
 pro Pedibus
 Si Flumen
 subit Flumen, 3
 vadit, 4
 Rites, 5 etiam struuntur
 ex compactis vigas,
 vel lectores, 6
 ex tabulis condensatis,
 ne ex parte aquam
 Porro Interea Leni, 7
 fabricantur, qui
 aguntur Remo, 8,
 vel Conto, 9
 aut trahuntur
 Remo, 10, 10

Swimming.

LXXXVIII.

Natatio.



Men are wont also
 swim over Waters

Sunt etiam
 natant super aquas

upon a Luncle of flags, 1.
and besides it on blown beatt-
bladders, 2
and after, by throwing
their Hmas and Feet, 3. a-
broad

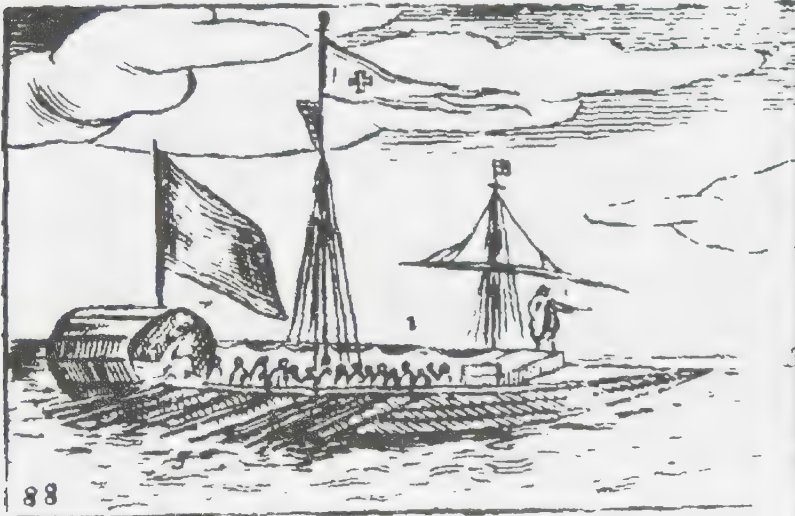
And at last they learned
to tread the water, 4
being plunged up to the
girdle-stead, and carrying their
Cloaths upon their head

A Diver, 5.
can swim lfo
under the water like a Fish

super scirpum fascem 1
porro super inflatas boum
vesicas, 2
deinde liberè jactatu
Manuum Pedumque, 3

Tandem didicerunt
ca care aquam, 4
immersi
cingulo tenuis & gestare.
Vestes supra caput
Urinator, 5.
etiam natare potest
sub aqua, ut Piscis.

A Galley. LXXXIX. Navis æstiva



A Ship furnished
with Oars, 1.
is a Barge, 2
or a Foist, &c
in which the Rowers, 3.

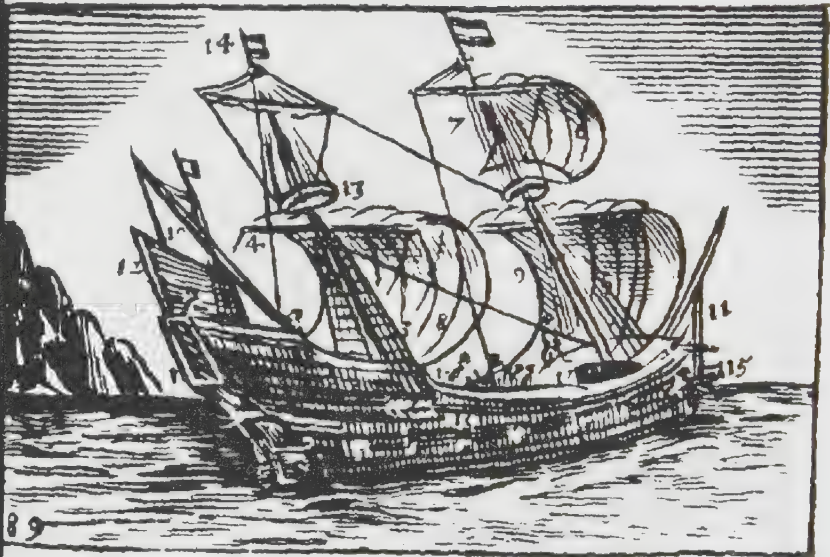
Navis instructa
Remis, 1.
est Uniremis, 2.
vel Biremis, &c.
in quâ Remiges, 3.

ung on Seats, 4.
 the Oar rings,
 ow, by striking the water
 with the Oars, 5.
 The Ship-master, 6.
 anding in the Fore-Castle,
 and the Steers-man, 7.
 ting at the Stern,
 and holding the Rudder, 8.
 er the Vessel.

confidentes per *Transstra*, 4.
 ad *Scalmos*,
 remigant *pellendo aquam*
Remis, .
Proreſa, 6.
 ſtans in *Prora*,
 & *Gubernator*, 7.
 ſedens in *Puppi*,
 tenensque *Clavum*, 8.
 gubernant *Navigium*.

XC.

Merchant-Ship.

Navis oneraria.

A Ship, 1
 Driven onward,
 not by Oars, but
 by the only force of the Winds
 In it is a Mast, 2. set up,
 Strengthened with Shrouds, 3
 All sides to the main-chains

Navigium, 1.
 impellitur,
 non remis, sed
 solâ vi Ventorum
 In illo *Malus*, 2. erigitur,
 firmatus *Furibus*, 3.
 undique ad *Oras Navis*,

to which the Stai-wards, 4 are	qui annectantur Antenna
and the Sails, 5 10	his, Vela, 5 qua
those, which are spread open, 6	expanduntur, 6
to the mast	ad Ventum
and employed by Dowlings, 7	& Versorius, 7 versantur
The Sails are,	Vela sunt
the Main Sail, 8	Artemon, 8
the Tinker, or Fore-sail, 9	Dolon, 9
the Mizen Sail or Poop-	& Epulromus, 10.
tail, 10	
The Beak, 11	Rostrium, 11
is in the Fore-deck	est in Præra
The Ancient, 12	Signum (vexil-
is placed in the Stern.	lum), 12 ponitur in Puppæ
On the Mast	In Mælo
1 the Fore-top, 13.	est Corbi, 13.
the Watch-tower of the Ship,	Specula Navis,
and over the Fore-top	& supra Galeam
a Vane, 14	Aplushæ, 14.
to shew which way the Wind	Ventorum Index.
stands	
The Ship is stayed	Navis sistitur
with an Anchor, 15	Anchora, 15
the depth is fathomed	Profunditas exploratur
with a Plummert, 16	Bo'ide, 16
Pissemers walk up and down	Navigantes deambulant
the Decks, 17.	in Tabulato, 17.
The Sea men run to and fro	Nautæ cursive
through the Hatches, 18.	per Foros, 18
and thus, even Seas	Atque ita, etiam Mari
are passed over.	trajiciuntur



When a Storm, 1.
 strikes on a sudden,
 strike Sail, 2.
 the ship should be dashed
 on Rocks, 3. or lights up-
 on shelves, 4.
 if they can or hinder her,
 suffer Ship-wreck, 5.
 And then the Men, the
 goods, and all things are mi-
 serably lost
 or doth she Sheer anchor, 6
 and cast with a Cable, do a-
 good.
 some escape,
 or on a Plank, 7.
 by swimming,
 the Boat, 8.
 part of the Waves,
 the dead folks,
 carried out of the Sea, 9
 the Shoars.

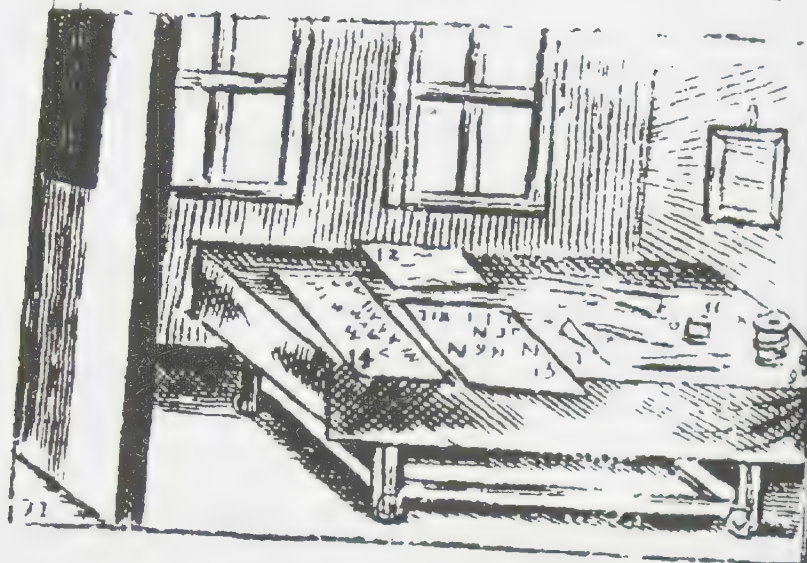
Cum Procella, 1.
 oritur, repente
 contrahunt Vela, 2.
 ne Navis ad scopulos, 3. allu-
 datur, aut incidat
 in scabellum (Sutes 4
 Si non possunt prohiere,
 patiuntur Naufragium, 5
 Tum Homines,
 Merces, omnia mi-
 serabuntur peteunt.

Neque hic
 sacra anchora, 6. Ruden-
 tis jacta quidquam adjuvat.

Quidam evadunt,
 vel tabula, 7.
 ac ena'ando,
 vel scapha, 8.

Pars Mercum
 cum mortuis
 à Mari, 9. in littora defer-
 tur.

Writing.



*The Ancients writ
in Tables done over with wax
with a brazen Pointel, 1
with the sharp end, 2.
whereof letters were engraven
and rubbed out again with the
broad end, 3*

*Afterwards
they writ Letters
with a small Reed, 4.*

*We use a Goose-quill, 5.
the Stem, 6
of which we make
with a Pen knife, 7.
then we dip the Neb
in an Ink-horn, 8
which is stopp'd
with a Stopple, 9.
and we put our Pens,
into a Pennar, 10.*

We dry a Writing

*Veteres scribebant
in Tabellis ceratis
aeneo Stilo, 1.
cujus parte cuspidata, 2
exarabantur literae,
rursus vero oblitterabant
planâ, 3.*

*Deinde
Literas perungebant
subtili Calamo, 4*

*Nos utimur Auserina
na, 5. cujus Caulem, 6.
temperamus
scalpello, 7
tum intingimus Ceram
in Attramentario, 8.
quod obstruitur
Operculo, 9.
& Pennas recondimus
in Calamario, 10.*

Siccamus Scripturam

Botting-paper,
 Calis find
 of a Sandbox, 11
 And we indeed
 from the left hand
 wards the right, 12.
 Hebrews
 the right hand
 wards the left, 13.
 Chinese and other Indians,
 the top downwards, 14

Charta bibula,
vel Are-a scriptoria,
ex Theca Pulveraria 11.

Et nos quidem
 scribimus a sinistra
 dextrorsum, 12.

Hebraei

a dextra
 sinistrorsum, 13.

Chinensis & Indi alii,
 a summo deorsum, 14.

per.

XCIII.

Papyrus.



Ancients used
 Boards, 1.
 leaves, 2.
 Barks, 3. of Trees,
 lly
 Egyptian Shrub,
 was called Papyrus.
 Paper is in use,
 the Paper-maker

Veteres utebantur
 Tabulis Faginis, 1.
 aut Folis, 2.
 ut & Libris, 3 Arborum,
 præsertim
 Arbusculæ Ægyptiæ,
 cui nomen erat Papyrus
 Nunc Charta est in usu,
 quam Chartopæus

I

makes

make' in a Paper-mill, 4

of Lin n rags 5

stirped to M sh, 6

which being taken up in

Framer 7

he spread them to S'ects, 8

and lett them in the A

that they may be dry d

Twenty five of these

make a Quire, 9

twent, Quires a Reim, 10

and ten of these

a Bale of Paper, 11

Th t which is so last long

is written on Parchment, 12

in mola Papyracea, 4

è Lintis ret flis, 5

in Pulmentum con L

quod haustum

No nullis, 7.

didus it in Ligulas, 8

exponitque 211,

ut f'ccentur

Ilum XXV.

ficiunt Scap 1, 9

XX Scapi Volumer n. r.

heru X

Volumen inqus, 1

Duritu um diu

scribatur in Membrum

Printing.

XCIV.

Typog.



The Printer hath
metal Letters

in a great number
in many Boxes, 5.

The Compositor, 1.

Typographus habet
Typos Metalles,

inagno numero

in d. ut per Locu'ant

Typoth-ia, 1,

taketh them out one by one,
 and according to the copy,
 which he hath fastned
 before him in a Visor, 2.
 composeth words
 in a Compolin -stick, 3
 and a Line be made,
 he putteth these in a Galley, 4
 and a Page, 6 be made,
 and these again in a Form, 7.
 and he locketh them up
 in Iron Chafes 8
 with Coyns, 9
 so they should drop out,
 and putteth them under
 the Press, 10
 Then the Press-man
 presseth it over
 with Printers Ink,
 by means of Balls, 11.
 and presseth upon it the Papers
 in the Frisket, 12
 which being put
 under the Spindle, 14
 in the Coffin, 13
 is pressed down with a
 screw, 15.
 and maketh to take impression

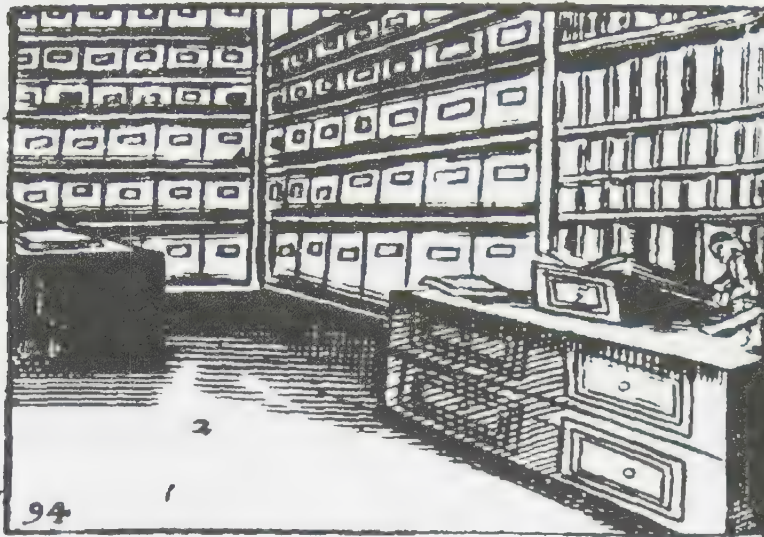
eximit illos singulatim,
 & secundum exemplar,
 (quod habet præfixum
 sibi Remaculo, 2)
 componit Verba
 Gnomone, 3
 donec versus fiat,
 hos indit Formæ, 4
 donec Pagina 6 fiat,
 has iterum Tabula compositionis,
 7 coarctatque eos
 Marginibus ferreis, 8
 ope Cochlearum, 9
 ne dilabantur,
 ac subijcit
 Prelo, 10
 Tum Impressor
 illinit
 Atramento impressorio,
 ope Pilarum, 11.
 superimponit Chartas
 inditas Operculo, 12
 quas subditas
 Trochlea, 14
 in Tigello, 13.
 & inpressas
 Suela, 15
 facit imbibere typos.

(116)

XCV.

The Booksellers Shop.

Bibliop.



The Bookseller, 1.
selleth Books
in a Booksellers Shop, 2
of which he writeth
a Catalogue, 3.

The Books are placed
on Shelves, 4
and are laid open for use
upon a Desk, 5.

A Multitude of Books
is called a Library, 6.

Bibliopola, 1.
vendit Libros
in *Bibliopolio*, 2
quorum conscribit
Catalogum, 3

Libri disponuntur
per *Repositoria*, 4
& exponuntur ad usum,
super *Pluteum*, 5.

Multitudo Librorum
vocatur *Bibliotheca*, 6

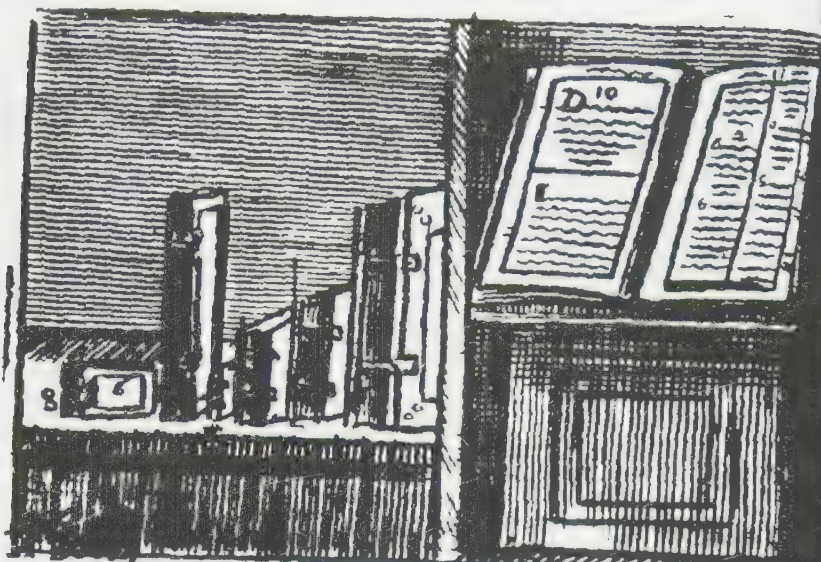


times past they glewed
 to Paper,
 rolled them up together
 the Roll, 1.
 this day
 book-binder
 h Books,
 he wipeth, 2.
 apers steep in Gum-wa-
 and then foldeth them to-
 3
 h with a hammer, 4.
 tcheth them up, 5.
 h them in a Press, 6
 hath two Screws, 7.
 them on the back,
 off the edges
 round knife, 8.
 list covereth them
 archment or Leather, 9
 h them handsome,
 teth on Clasps, 10.

Olim agglutinabant
 Chartam Chartæ,
 convolvebantque eas
 in unum Volumē, 1.

Hodie

Compactor
 compingit Libros,
 dum tergit, 2.
 chartas maceratas aquâ
 glutinosâ, deinde
 complicat, 3.
 maleat, 4.
 tum consuit, 5.
 comprimit Prelo, 6.
 quod habet duos Cochleas, 7.
 conglutinat dorso
 demarginat
 rotundo Cultro, 8.
 tandem vestit
 Membranâ, vel Corio, 9.
 efformat,
 & affigit Uncinulos, 10.



as to its outward shape,
is either in Folio, 1
or in Quarto, 2.
in Octavo, 3
in Duodecimo, 4 either
made to open side-wise, 5.
or Long-wise, 6
with Brazen Clasps, 7
or Strings, 8
and Square-bosses, 9

Within are Leaves, 10
with two Pages,
sometimes divided with Co-
lumns, 11
and Marginal Notes, 12.

quoad exteriorem formam,
est vel in Folio, 1
vel in Quarto, 2
in Octavo, 3
in Duodecimo, 4. vel
Columnatus, 5
vel Lingvatus, 6
cu. Aeneis Clausuris, 7
vel Ligulis, 8
& angularibus Bullis, 9
Intus sunt Folia, 10
duabus Paginis,
aliquando Columnis divisa,
cumq. Notis Marginalibus



A School, 1.
 A Shop, in which
 Young Wits
 are fashion'd to vertue, and
 distinguished into Forms
 The Master, 2
 sits in a Chair, 3.
 Scholars, 4.
 Forms, 5
 where cheth, they learn.
 Some things
 are writ down before them
 on Chalk on a Table, 6.
 Some sit
 at a Table, and write, 7.
 The Master commendeth their Faults, 8
 Some stand and rehearse things
 committed to memory, 9
 Some talk together, 10 and
 leave themselves wantonly
 careless,

Schola, 1.
 est Officina, in qua
 Novelli Animi
 formantur ad virtutem,
 & distinguitur in Casset.
 Praeceptor, 2.
 sedet in Cathedra, 3
 Discipuli, 4
 in Subsellis, 5
 ille docet, hi discunt.
 Quidam
 praescribuntur illis
 Crit: 11 Tabellae 6
 Quidam sedent
 ad Mensam, & scribunt, 7.
 ipse corrigat, Menlas
 Quidam stant, & recitant
 mandata memoriae, 9
 Quidam contabulantur, 10.
 ac gerunt se petulantes,
 & negligentes,
 I 4

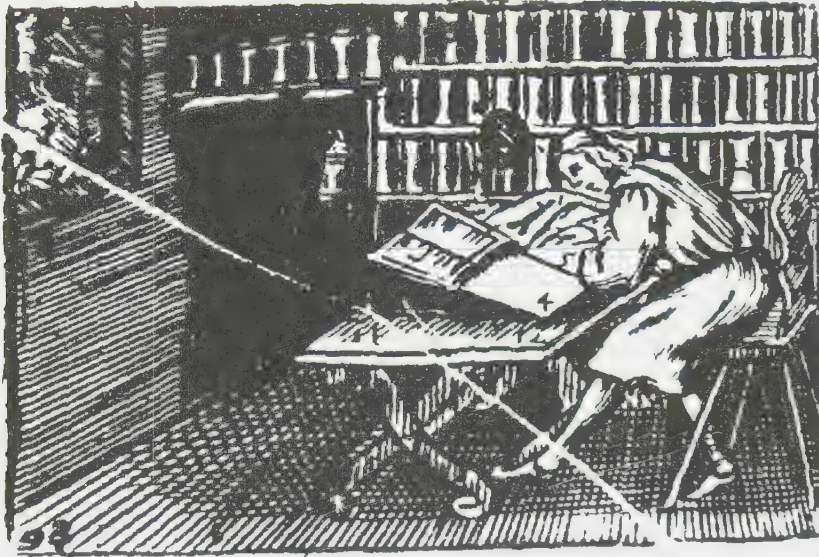
these

*these are chastised
with a Ferrula, 11.
and a Rod, 12.*

*hi castigantur
Ferrula (baculo) 11.
& Virga 12.*

The Study.

XCIX.

Museum

*The Study, 1
is a place where a Student, 2
apart from Men,
sitteth alone,
addicted to his Studies,
whilst he readeth Books, 3.
which being within his reach
he layeth open upon a Desk, 4.
and picketh all the best things
out of them
into his own Manual, 5.
or marketh them in them
with a dash, 6.
or a little star, 7.
in the Margent.*

Being so fit up late,

*Museum, 1:
est locus ubi Studiosus, -
secreta ab hominibus,
sedet solus,
deditus Studiis,
dum lectitat Libros, 3
quos penes se
& exponit super Pluteum 4
& excerpit optima quæque
ex illis
in Manuale suum, 5.
notat in illis
Litur i, 6.
vel Astersco, 7.
ad Marginem.*

Lucubraturus,

he putteth a Candle, 8
 in a Candlestick, 9
 which is furnished with Smut-
 ters, 10 before the Candle he
 placeth a Screen, 11
 which is green, that it may
 not hurt his eye-sight,
 whether Persons use a Taper,
 or a Tallow-Candle smaleth,
 and smoaketh
 A Letter, 12 is wrapped up,
 put upon, 13
 and sealed, 14.
 Going abroad by night,
 he maketh use of a Lan-
 tern, 15. or a Torch, 16.

elevat Lychnum (Candelam) 8.
 in Candelabro, 9
 quemungitur *Emanforio*, 10.
 ante Lychnum collocat
Umbriculum, 11.
 quod viride est, ne hebetet
 oculorum aciem
 opulentiores utuntur *Cereo*,
 nam *Candela sebasea*
 torret & fugimat.
Epistola, 12. complicatur,
 inscribitur, 13
 & obliquitur, 14.
 Pro liens noctu
 utitur *Lantern*, 15.
 ut Face.

C.

Arts belonging to
 Speech.

Artes Sermonis.



Grammar, 1

Grammatica, 1.

is conversant about Letters, 2
 o' which it maketh words, 3
 and teacheth how to utter,
 write, 4 put together,
 and part them rightly

Rhetorick, 5
 doth as it were paint, 6.
 a rude Form, 7
 of Speech with Oratory
 Flourishes, 8
 such as are Figures,
 Elegancies,
 Adagies,
 Apothegms,
 Sentences,
 Similes,
 Hieroglyphicks, &c.

Poetry, 9
 gathereth these Flowers of
 Speech 10
 and setteth them as it were
 into a little Garland, 11
 and so making of Prose
 a Poem
 it maketh several sorts of Verses
 and Odes,
 and is therefore crown'd with
 a Laurel, 12

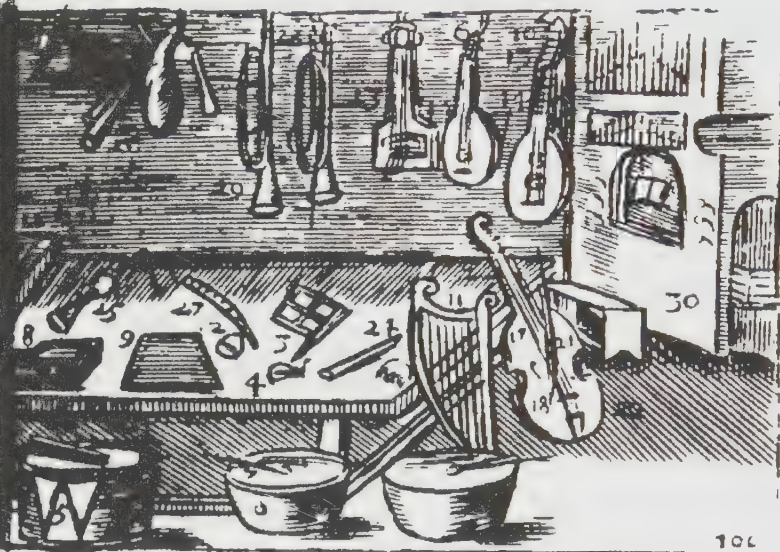
Musick, 13
 setteth Tunes, 14
 with pipes,
 to which it setteth words,
 and so singeth alone,
 or in Consort,
 or by Voice,
 or Musical Instrument, 15.

versatur circa Literas 2
 ex quibus componit Verba,
 verbi, 3 docetque utra-
 que, scilicet, 4 construere
 distinguere interpungere;
 eas rectè

Rhetorica 5
 pingit, 6 quasi
 rudem ornam., 7.
 Sermonis Oratoris
 Pignificatis, 8
 ut sunt Figurae,
 Elegantes,
 Adagia (proverbia)
 - pithagmata
 Sententia Gnomæ)
 Similia,
 Hieroglyphica, &c.

Poesis, 9.
 colligit
 hos Flores Orationis,
 & colligat quasi
 in coronam, 11
 atque ita, faciens è pro-
 ligatam orationem,
 componit varia Carmina,
 & Hymnos (Odas)
 ac propria corona
 laureæ, 12

Musica, 13
 componit Melodias, 14.
 Notas,
 quibus aptat verba,
 atque ita cantat sola
 vel Conventu (Symphonia)
 aut voce
 aut instrumentis Musicis, 15

Musical Instruments. CI. *Instrumenta musica.*

Musical Instruments are
 which make a sound
 which,
 they are beaten upon,
 Cymbal, 1 with a Pestil,
 Bell, 2
 an Iron pellet within,
 Kettle, 3
 fling it a'out,
 Trump, 4
 put to the mouth,
 the finger,
 Drum, 5
 a Kettle, 6.
 a Drum-stick, 7.
 the Dulcimer, 8
 the Shepherds-harp, 9
 the Tymbrel, 10
 Secondly,
 which strings
 stretched, and struck upon,
 the Psaltery, 11

Musica instrumenta sunt
qua adunt vocem
 Primò,
 cum pulsantur,
 ut *Cymbalum* 1, *Pistillo*,
Timna abulum, 2.
 in us *Globulo ferreo*,
Crepitaculum, 3.
 circumversando,
Crembalem, 4.
 ori admotum,
Digito,
Tympanum, 5
 & *Abenum*, 6
Claricula, 7
 ut & *Sambuci*, 8.
 cum *Organo pastoris* 9,
 & *Sstrum* (*Crotalum*) 10.
 Secundò,
 in quibus *Chorda*
 intenduntur & plectuntur,
 ut *Nabium*, 11.

and

and the Virginals, 12.
with both hands,
the Lute, 13
(in which is the Neck, 14
the Belly, 15.
the Pegs, 16.
by which the Strings, 17.
are stretched
upon the Bridge, 18)
the Cittern, 19
with the right hand only,
the Vial, 20
with a Bow, 21
and the Harp, 23.
with a Wheel within,
which is turned about .
the Stops, 22
in every one are touched
with the left hand
at last,
those which are blown,
as with the mouth,
the Flute 24
the Shewn, 25.
the Bag-pipe, 26.
the Cornet 27
the Trumpet, 28, 29
or with Bellows,
as a pair of Organs, 30.

cum Clavicordio, 12
utrâque manu ,
Iestudo (Chelys) 13
in quâ jugum, 14.
Magadium, 15.
& Verticilli, 16.
quibus Nervus, 17.
intenduntur
super Ponticulam, 18.)
& Cythara, 19.
Dexterâ tantum,
Panduri, 20
Plectro, 21.
& Lyra, 23.
intus rotâ,
quæ versatur
Dimensiones, 22.
in singulis tanguntur
sinistra
Tandem
quæ instantur,
ut Ore,
Fistula Tibia) 24.
Gingra, 25
Tibia utricularis, 26
Litus , 27.
Tuba, 28. Buccina, 29
vel Follibus,
ut Organum pneumaticum;



The Naturalist, 1
 meth all the works of God
 the World

The Supernaturalist, 2
 thes out the Causes and
 Effects of things

The Arithmetician
 meth numbers,
 adding, subtracting,
 multiplying, and dividing,
 that either by Cyphers, 3.

Slate
 Counters, 4
 a Desk.

Country People reckon, 5
 figures of tens, X.
 figures of five, V.
 twelves, fifteens,
 threescores.

Physicus, 1
 speculatur omnia Dei Opera
 in Mundo

Metaphysicus, 2
 perscrutatur Causes,
 & rerum Effects

Arithmeticus
 computat numeros,
 addendo, subtrahendo,
 multiplicando, dividendo,
 idque vel Cyphris, 3
 in Palimpsesto,
 vel Calculis, 4
 super Abacum.

Rustici numerant, 5.
 Decussibus, X
 & Quincuncibus, V.
 per Duodenas, Quindenas,
 & Sexagenas.

Geometry,



*A Geometrician
measureth the hight of
a Tower, 1 . . . 2.
or the distance
of places, 3 . . . 4
either with a Quadrant, 5
or a Jacob's-staff, 6*

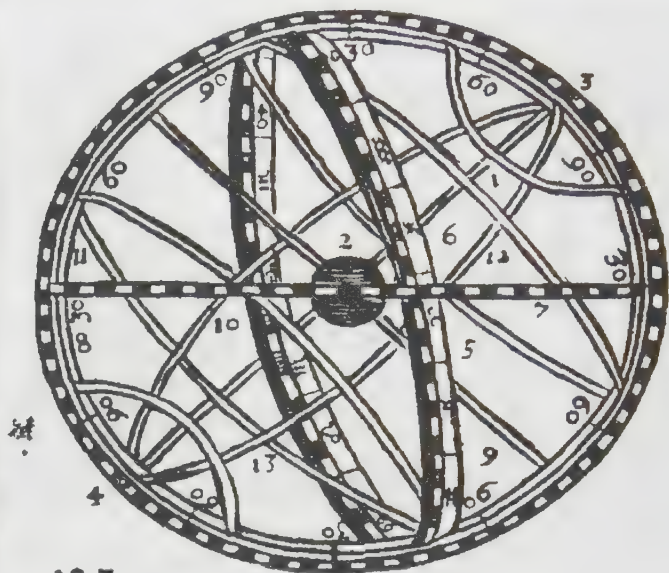
*He marketh out the
Figures of things,
with Lines, 7
Angles, 8
and Circles, 9.
by a Rule, 10.
a Square, 11.
and a pair of Compasses, 12.*

*Out o these arise
an Oval, 13.
a Triangle, 14
a Quadrangle, 15.
and other figures.*

*Geometra
metitur altitudinem
Turris, 1 . . . 2
aut distantiam
Locorum, 3 . . . 4.
hinc Quadrante 5.
hinc Radio, 6*

*Designat
Figuras rerum
Lineis, 7
Angulis, 8
& Circulis, 9
ad Regulam, 10.
Normam, 11
& Circulum, . . .*

*Ex his oriuntur
Cylindrus, 13.
Trigonus, 14
Tetragonus, 15.
& alia figura*

The Celestial Sphere. CIV. *Sphæra cœlestis.*

103

Astronomy considereth
 motion of the Stars,
 Astrology
 Effects of them
 The Globe of Heaven
 turned about upon an
 Axis, 1
 But the Globe of the
 Earth, 2
 The space of XXIV hours.
 The Pole stars, or Pole,
 Arctick, 3
 Antarctic, 4.
 Include the Axis-tree
 both ends.
 The Haven is full of Stars
 by where
 There are reckoned above
 thousand fixed Stars,
 of Constellations
 towards the North, XXI.
 towards the South, XVI.

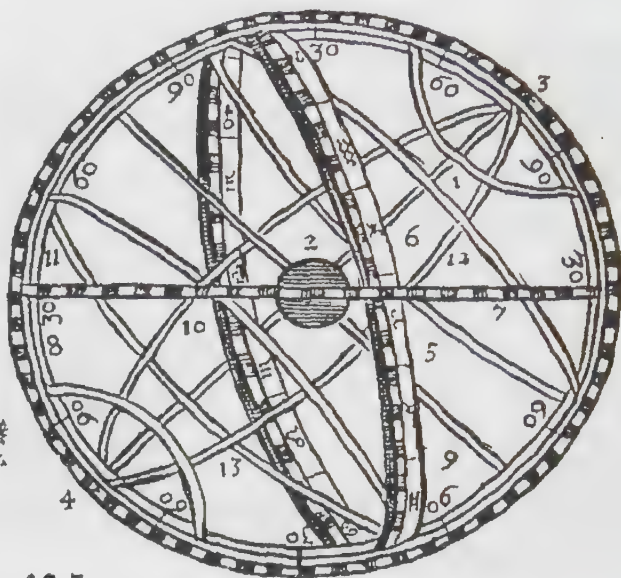
Astronomi considerat
 motus Astrorum,
 Astrologi,
 eorum effectus.
 Globus Cæl.
 volvitur
 super axem, 1
 circa lobum
 terre, 2
 spacio XXIV horarum.
 Pole stellares,
 Arctici, 3
 & Antarcticus, 4.
 includunt axem
 utrinque.
 Cælum est Stellarum
 unumque.
 Stellarum fixorum
 numerus autem plus mille,
 Stellarum vero
 septentrionariorum, XXI.
 Meridionalium, XVI



*A Geometrician
measureth the height of
a Tower, 1 . . . 2
or the distance
of places, 3 . . . 4
either with a Quadrant, 5
or a Jacob's-staff, 6
He marketh out the
Figures of things,
with Lines, 7
Angles, 8
and Circles, 9.
by a Rule, 10.
a Square, 11.
and a pair of Compasses, 12.*

*Out of these arise
an Oval, 13
a Triangle, 14.
a Quadrangle, 15.
and other figures.*

*Geometra
metitur altitudinem
Turris, 1 . . . 2
aut distantiam
Locorum, 2 . . . 4.
hinc Quadrante 5.
hinc Radio, 6
Designat
Figuras rerum
Lineis, 7
Angulis, 8
& Circulis, 9
ad Regulam 10.
Normam, 11
& Circulum, . . .
Ex his oriuntur
Cylindrus, 13
Triangulus, 14
Tetragonus, 15.
& alia figurae*

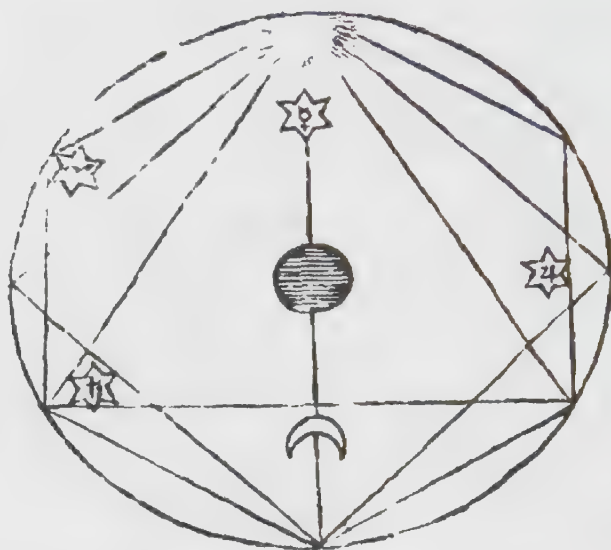
The Celestial Sphere. CIV. *Sphæra cœlestis.*

Astronomy considereth
 the motion of the Stars,
 Astrology
 the Effects of them
 The Globe of Heaven
 is turned about upon an
 Axis-tree, 1
 about the Globe of the
 earth, 2.
 in the space of XXIV. hours
 The Pole stars, or Pole,
 the Arctick, 3
 and Antaëtick, 4.
 enclose the Axis-tree
 at both ends.
 The Heaven is full of Stars
 every where
 There are reckoned above
 a thousand fixed Stars,
 but of Constellations
 towards the North, XXI.
 towards the South, XVI.

Astronomia considerat
motus Astrorum,
Astrologia,
eorum effectus.
Globus Cœl.
volvitur
super Axem, 1.
circa globum
terre, 2
spacio XXIV horarum.
Stellæ, 3
Arctici, 3
& Antaëctici, 4.
circum Axem
utrinque
Cœlum est stellatum
ubique
Stellarum fixarum
numerus vix mille,
Siderum vero
septentrionalium, XXI.
Meridionalium, XVI.

<i>Add to these the XII signs</i>	<i>Add Signa, XII</i>
<i>of the Zodiack, 5</i>	<i>Zodaci, 5</i>
<i>every one XXX degrees,</i>	<i>uodli' et graduum</i>
<i>whose names are, ♈ Aries,</i>	<i>quorum nomina sunt</i>
<i>♉ Taurus, ♊ Gemini,</i>	<i>♈ Aries, ♉ Taurus</i>
<i>♋ Cancer, ♌ Leo, ♍ Virgo,</i>	<i>♋ Cancer, ♌ Leo</i>
<i>♎ Libra, ♏ Scorpius,</i>	<i>♎ Libra, ♏ Scorpius</i>
<i>♐ Sagittarius, ♑ Capricorn</i>	<i>♐ Sagittarius, ♑ Capricorn</i>
<i>♒ Aquarius, ♓ Pisces</i>	<i>♒ Aquarius, ♓ Pisces</i>
<i>Under this move the seven</i>	<i>Sub hoc cunctantur</i>
<i>wandering-stars,</i>	<i>Stella errantes VII</i>
<i>which they call Planets,</i>	<i>quas vocant Planetas</i>
<i>whose way is a circle</i>	<i>quorum via est circulus</i>
<i>in the middle of the Zodiack,</i>	<i>in medio Zodaci,</i>
<i>called the Ecliptick, 6</i>	<i>dictus Ecliptica, 6</i>
<i>Other Circles are,</i>	<i>Alii Circuli sunt,</i>
<i>the Horizon, 7.</i>	<i>Horizon, 7</i>
<i>the Meridian, 8</i>	<i>Meridians, 8.</i>
<i>the Aequator, 9.</i>	<i>Equator, 9.</i>
<i>the two Colures,</i>	<i>duo Coluri,</i>
<i>the one of the Equinoxes, 10</i>	<i>alter Aequinoctiorum, 10,</i>
<i>(of the Spring,</i>	<i>(Verni,</i>
<i>when the ☉ entereth into ♈,</i>	<i>quando ☉ ingreditur ♈,</i>
<i>Autumnal</i>	<i>Autumnalis,</i>
<i>when it entereth in ♎)</i>	<i>quando ingreditur ♎)</i>
<i>the other of the Solstices, 11</i>	<i>alter Solsticiorum, 11</i>
<i>(of the Summer,</i>	<i>(Aestivi</i>
<i>when the ☉ entereth into ♊,</i>	<i>quando ☉ ingreditur ♊,</i>
<i>of the Winter</i>	<i>hiberni</i>
<i>when it entereth into ♑,</i>	<i>quando ingreditur ♑)</i>
<i>the two Tropicks,</i>	<i>duo Tropici,</i>
<i>the Tropick of Cancer, 12</i>	<i>Tr. Canceri, 12.</i>
<i>The Tropick of Capricorn, 13,</i>	<i>Tr. Capricorni, 13.</i>
<i>and the two</i>	<i>& duo</i>
<i>polar Circles, 14. . . 15,</i>	<i>Polaris, 14. . . 15.</i>

The Aspects of the CIV. *Planetaum Aspects.*
Planet.



The Moon, ☾
passeth through the Zodiac
every Month.

The Sun, ☉

a Year,

Mercury, ☿

and Venus, ♀

about the Sun,

the one in a hundred and fif-
ty, the other in 585. days.

Mars, ♂

two Years;

Jupiter, ♃

almost twelve,

Saturn, ♄

thirty years.

Hereupon they meet variously
among themselves, and have
several Aspects one towards
another.

Luna, ☾
percurrit Zodiacum
singulis Mensibus

Sol, ☉

Anno,

Mercurius, ☿

et Venus, ♀

circa Solem,

hic CXV,

hæc DLXXXV. Dies

Mars, ♂

Biennio,

Jupiter, ♃

tertiè duodecim,

Saturnus, ♄

triginta annis.

Hinc conveniunt variè
inter se

et se mutuo adspiciunt.

K

As

As here the ☉ and ♀ are |
in Conjunction,

☉ and ♀ in Opposition,

☉ and ♀ in a Trine Aspect,

☉ and ♀ in a Quartile,

☉ and ♀ in a Sextile.

Ut hic sunt, ☉ & ♀
in Coniunctione,

☉ & ♀ in Oppositione,

☉ & ♀ in Trigono,

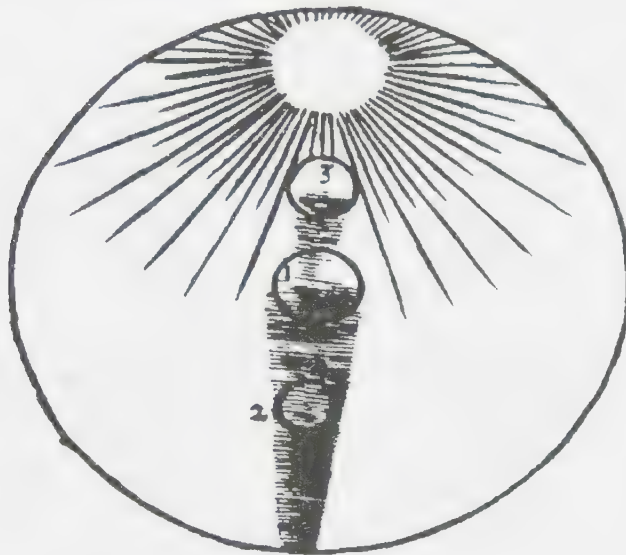
☉ & ♀ in Quadratur,

☉ & ♀ in Sextili.

CV.

The Apparitions of the
Moon.

Phases Luna.



The Moon,
shineth not by her own Light,
but that which is borrowed
of the Sun.

For the one half of it
is always enlightened,
the other remaineth darkish.

Hereupon we see it
in Conjunction with the
Sun, 1.
so be obscure, almost none at all,
in Opposition, 5

Luna,
lucet non sui propria Lucis
sed mutuata
a Sole.

Nam altera ejus medietas
semper illuminatur,
altera manet caliginosa.

Hinc videmus,
in Coniunctione
Solis, 1.
obscuram, imo nullam.
in Oppositione, 5.

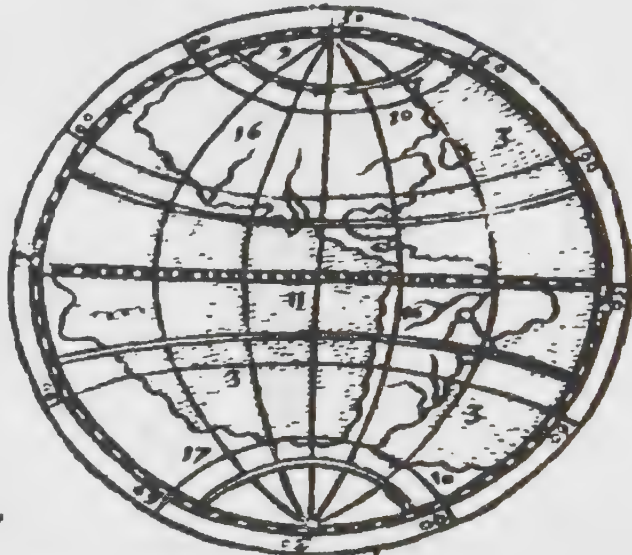
whole and clear,
 (and we call it
 the Full Moon,)
 sometimes in the half,
 and we call it the Prime, 3.
 and last quarter, 7.)
 Otherwise it waxeth, 2 4
 and waneth, 6 8.
 It is said to be horned,
 more than half round,

totam & lucidam,
 & vocamus
Plenilunium)
 alias dimidiam,
 & dicimus *Primam*, 3
 & *ultimam*, 7 *Quadrantem*)
 Ceteroqui creci, 2... +
 aut decrefcit, 6 . 8.
 & vocatur *falcata*,
 vel *gibbosa*.

The Eclipses.

CVI.

Eclipses.



107 b

The Sun
 the fountain of light,
 enlightning all things;
 the Earth, 1.
 the Moon, 2.
 the shady Bodies,
 not pierced with its rays,
 they cast a shadow upon
 the place just over again, & them.
 therefore,
 the Moon lightest

Sol
 est fons Lucis;
 illuminans omnia;
 sed Terra, 1.
 & Luna, 2
 Corpora opaca,
 non penetrantur ejus radius,
 nam jaciunt umbram
 in locum oppositum.
 Ideo,
 cum Luna inc. dit

K 2

into

into the shadow of the Earth, 2
it is darkened, which we call
an Eclipse, or defect

But when the Moon runneth
betwixt the Sun
and the Earth 3.
it covereth it with its shadow,
and this we call
the Eclipse of the Sun,
because it taketh from us
the sight of the Sun,
and its light,
neither doth the Sun for all that
suffer any thing,
but the Earth.

in umbram Terræ, 2
obscuretur, quod vocamus
Eclipsin (deliquium, Lira
Cum vero Luna currit
inter Solem
& Terram, 3.
obtegit illum umbrâ suâ,
& hoc vocamus
Eclipsin Solis,
quia adimit nobis
prospectum Solis,
& lucem ejus,
nec tamen Sol
patitur aliquid,
sed Terra

CVII. a

The terrestrial Sphere.

Sphæra terrestris.

The Earth is round,
and therefore to be represented
by two Hemispheres, a . . . b.
The Circuit of it

Terra est rotunda,
singula igitur
duobus Hemispheris, a .
Ambitus ejus

is 360 degrees
whereof every one maketh
60 English Miles
or 21600 Miles,
and yet it is but a prick,
compared with the World,
whereof it is the Centre

They measure the Longitude
of it by Climates, 1.
and the Latitude by
Parallels, 2

The Ocean, 3. comprehends
four, and five Seas wash it,
the Mediterranean Sea, 4.
the Baltick Sea, 5 the Red
Sea, 6. the Persian Sea, 7
and the Caspian Sea, 8

est graduum CCCLX.
quorum quisque facit
LX Millaria Italica
vel 21600 Milliarium)
& tamen est punctum,
collata cum orbe,
cujus Centrum est

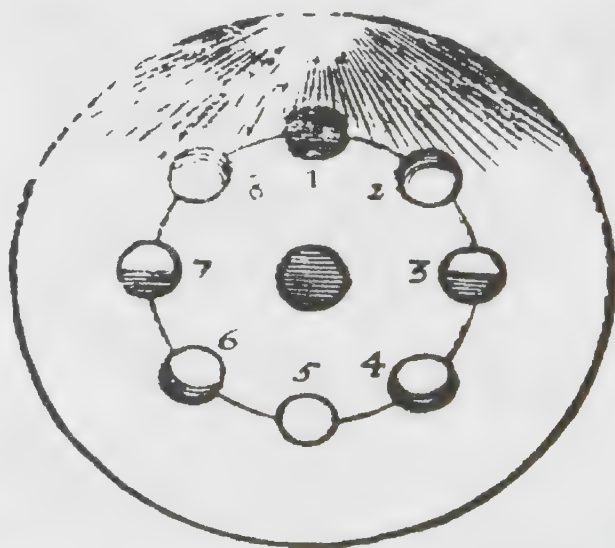
Longitudinem ejus
dimetiuntur Climates, 1.
Latitudinem,
lineis Parallelis, 2

Oceanus, 3. ambit eam
& Maribus perfundunt,
Mediterraneum, 4.
Balticum, 5. Erythraum, 6.
Persicum, 7.
Caspium, 8.

CVII. b

The terrestrial Sphere.

Sphaera terrestris.



105

It is divided into, V. Zones, | Distribuitur in Zonas V.
whereof the II. frigid ones, 9. 9. | quarum duae frigidae, 9. 9.

K 3

are

are uninhabitable,
the II Temperate ones, 10. 10
and the Torrid one, 11.
habitable

Beside it is divid d
into three Continents,
this of ours, 12 which is subdivi-
ded into Europe, 13
Asia, 14 Africa, 15
America, 16 . 16
(whose Inhabitants are
Antipodes to us)
and the South Land, 17 . 17
yet unknown.

They that dwell under the
North pole, 18 have the days
and nights 6 months long

Infinite Islands
float in the Seas

sunt inhabitabiles;
duæ Temperatæ, 10 . . 10,
& Torrida, 11,
habitantur

Ceterum divisâ est
in tres Continentes,
nostram, 12 quæ subdivi-
ditur in Europam, 13.
Asiam, 14 & Africam, 15
in Americam, 16 . 16
(cujus incolæ
sunt Antipodes nobis.)
& in Terram Australem, 17
adhuc incognitam.

Habitantes sub Arcto, 18
habent Dies

Noctes semestrales

Infinite Insula
natant in maribus.

Europe.

CVIII.

Europe.



107. a
The chief Kingdoms of
Europe, re

In Europâ nostrâ,
sunt Regna primaria,

Spain

Spain, 1.
 France, 2.
 Italy, 3
 England, 4.
 Scotland, 5.
 Ireland, 6
 Germany, 7
 Bohemia, 8.
 Hungary, 9
 Croatia, 10
 Dacia, 11.
 Slavonia, 12.
 Greece, 13
 Thrace, 14
 Podolia, 15
 Tartary, 16.
 Lithuania, 17.
 Poland, 18
 The Netherlands, 19.
 Denmark, 20
 Norway, 21
 Swethland, 22.
 Lapland, 23
 Inland, 24
 Liffand, 25
 Prussia, 26
 Muscovy, 27
 and Russia, 28.

Hispania, 1.
Gallia, 2
Italia, 3
Anglia (*Britannia*)
Scotia, 5.
Hibernia, 6.
Germania, 7.
Bohemia, 8
Hungaria, 9.
Croatia, 10.
Dacia, 11
Slavonia, 12.
Græcia, 13
Thracia, 14
Podolia, 15
Tartaria, 16
Lithuania, 17
Po'onia, 18
Belgium, 19
Dania, 20
Norvegia, 21.
Suecia, 22
Lappia, 23
Finnia, 24
Lithonia, 25
Pomussia, 26
Muscovia, 27
Russia, 28



This Life is a way,
or a place divided into two
ways, like
Pythagoras's Letter Y.
broad, 1.
on the le't hand track;
narrow, 2 on the right;
that belongs to Vice, 3
this to Virtue, 4

Mind, Young Man, 5.
imitate Hercules,
leave the left hand way,
turn from Vice,
the Entrance 6. is fair,
but the End, 7.
is ugly and sleep down.

Go on the right hand,
though it be thorny, 8.
no way is unpassible to virtue,
follow whither virtue leadeth,

Vita hæc est via,
sive *Bruium*,
simile
Lit eræ *Pythagorica* Y.
latum, 1.
sinistro tramite
angustum, 2., dextro;
ille *Vici*, 3. est
hic *Virtutis*, 4

Adverte, juvenis, 5.
imitare *Herculem*,
inque sinistram,
aversare vitium,
Aditus speciosus, 6.
sed *Exitus*, 7
turpis & præceps.

Dextera ingredi, ut
utut spinosa, 8.
nulla via invia virtuti;
equæque quâ viâ ducit virtus

rough narrow places
 scarcely palaces,
 the Tower of honour, 9
 Keep the middle
 and straight path,
 and thou shalt go very safe.
 Take heed thou do not go
 too much on the right hand, 10
 Bridle in, 12
 the wild Horse 11,
 Affection,
 if thou fall down headlong
 See thou dost not go amiss
 the left hand, 13
 an ass-like sluggishness, 14
 that go onwards constantly,
 arrive to the end,
 and thou shalt be crown'd, 15.

per angustæ,
 ad angustia,
 ad arce n honoris, 9.
 Tene medium
 & rectum tramitem;
 ibis tutissimus.
 Cave excedas
 ad dextram, 10.
 Compesce freno, 12
 equum ferocem, 11.
 Affectus,
 ne princeps fias.
 Ca e deficias
 ad sinistram, 13.
 segnitie asininâ, 14.
 sed progredere constanter;
 pertende ad finem,
 & coronaberis, 15.

Prudence.

CX.

Prudentia.



Prudence, 1:
 looketh upon all things

Prudentia, 1:
 circumspectat omnia

as a Serpent, 2.

and doeth, speaketh, or thinketh nothing in vain

She looks backwards, 3
as into a Looking-glass, 4.
to things past;
and seeth before her, 5
as with a Perspective-glass, 7.
things to come,
or the End, 6.

and so she perceiveth
what she hath done,
and what remaineth to be done

She proposeth
an Honest, Profitable,
and withal, if it may be done,
a Pleasant End
to her Actions

Having foreseen the End,
she looketh out Means,
as a Way, 8.
which leadeth to the End,
but such as are certain
and easie and fewer rather
than more.

lest any thing should hinder
She watcheth Opportunity, 9
(which having
a bushy fore-head, 10.
and being bald-pated, 11.
and moreover,
having wings, 12.
doth quickly slip away,
and catcheth it.

She goeth on her way warily,
for fear she should stumble
or go amiss.

ut Serpens, 2.

agit, ue, loquitur, aut cogitat nihil in cassum

Respicit, 3
tanquam in Speculum, 4.
ad præterita,
& prospectit, 5.
tanquam Telescopio, 7.
Futura,
seu Finem, 6.

atque ita perspicit
quid egerit,
& quid restet agendum.

Actionibus suis
præfigit Scopum,
Honestum, Utilem,
simu'que, si fieri potest,
Fecundum.

Fine prosp ecto,
dispicit Media,
ceu Viam, 8
quæ ducit ad finem,
sed certa & facilia,
pauciora potius
quàm plura,
ne quid impediat.

Attendit Occasioni, 9.
(quæ
Fronte Capitata, 10.
sed vertice calva, 11.
adhuc
alata, 12.
facile elabitur)
eamque captat.

In viâ pergit cautè (providè,
ne impingat
aut aberret



Diligence, 1 loveth labours,
 and sheth Sloth,
 always at work,
 as the Pismire, 2.
 She carrieth together, as she
 doth, for herself,
 the best of all things, 3.
 She doth not always sleep,
 nor make holidays,
 as the Sluggard, 4.
 As the Grasshopper, 5. do,
 she is not at Want, 6
 At last she overtakes
 the things she pursues
 what she hath undertaken, cheerfully,
 unto the end,
 she pursues nothing off till she
 is grown, nor doth she sing
 the Crows song, 7.
 She saith over and over,

Sedulitas, 1 amat labores,
 fugit Ignaviam,
 semper est in opere,
 ut Formica, 2.
 & comportat, ut illa,
 sibi,
 omnium rerum Copiam, 3.
 Non semper dormit,
 aut facias a. it,
 ut Ignarus, 4.
 & Cicada, 5
 quos Inopia, 6.
 tandem premit.
 Urget
 incepta alacriter
 ad finem usque;
 procrastinat nihil,
 nec cantat
 cantilenam Corvi, 7.
 qui ingeminat

Cras, Cras.

After labours undergone,
and ended,
being even wearied,
she resteth her self,
but being refreshed with Rest,
that she may not use her self
to Idleness, she falleth again
to her Business

A diligent Scholar
is like Bees, 8
which carry honey
from divers Flowers, 9.
into their Hive, 10.

Cras, Cras,

Post labores exanclit,
& lassita,
quiescit,
sed recreata Quiesce,
ne adfuciat
Otio, redit
ad Negotia.

Diligens Discipulus,
similis est Apibus, 8.
qui congerunt mel
ex variis Floribus, 9
in alveare suum, 10

Temperance.**CXII.****Temperan**

Temperance, 1.
prescribeth a mean
to meat and drink, 2.
and restraineth the desire,
as with a Bridle, 3.

Temperantia, 1.
prescribit modum
Cibo & Potui, 2.
& continet cupidinem,
ceu Freno, 3.

*And so moderateth all things,
 & nothing too much be done.*

Revellers

are made drunk, 4.

they stumble, 5

they spue, 6

they brabble, 7

From Drunkenness

proceedeth Lechiviousness,

in this,

lewd Life

amongst Whoremasters, 8.

and Whores, 9

kissing,

touching,

embracing,

and dancing, 10.

*& sic moderatur omnia,
 ne quid nimis fiat*

Heinon s (ganeones)

inebriantur, 4

titubant, 5

ruunt (vomunt) 6.

& rixantur, 7.

E Capula

oritur Lascivia;

ex hac,

luta libidinosa

inter Fornicatores, 8.

& Scorta, 9

Oculando (basiando)

palpanao,

amplexando,

& tripudiando, 10.

Fortitude.

CXIII.

Fortitudo.



*Fortitude, 1.
 undaunted in adversity,*

*Fortitudo, 1.
 impavida est in adversis,*

and

*and bold as a Lion, 2.
but not haughty in Prosperity,
leaning on her own Pillar, 3
Constancy,
and being the same in all things,
ready to undergo both estates
with an even mind.*

*She receiveth the strokes
of Misfortune
with the Shield, 4.
of Sufferance
and keepeth off the Passions,
the enemies of quietness
with the Sword, 5.
of Valour.*

*& confidens, ut Leo, 2
at non tumida in Secund
innixa suo Columni, 3
Constantia,
& eadem in omnibus,
parata ad ferendam utran
fo tunam equo animo
Excipit ictus
Infortunii
Cyclo, 4
Tolerantia
& propellit Affectus,
hostes Euthymix
gladio, 5.
Virtutis*

Patience.

CXIV.

Patience



*Patience, 1.
endureth Calamities, 2.*

*Patientia, 1.
tolerat Calamitates, 2.*

wrongs, 3 meekly
 lamb, 4.
 Fatherly chastise-
 of God, 5.
 he mean while she leaneth
 the Anchor of Hope, 6.
 Ship, 7.
 by waves as the Sea)
 prayeth to God, 8.
 expecteth the Sun, 10.
 cloudy weather, 9
 evils,
 seeing better things.
 the contrary
 impatient Person, 11.
 h, lamenteth,
 against himself, 12
 flesh like a Dog, 13.
 doth no good,
 last he despaireth,
 cometh his own mu-
 , 14.
 full of rage he desireth
 vengeance.

& Injurias, 3, humiliter
 ut Agnus, 4.
 tanquam paternam ferulam
 Dei, 5.
 Interim innititur
 Spes Anchoræ, 6.
 (ut Navis, 7.
 fluctuans mari)
 Deo supplicat, 8.
 illacrymando,
 & expectat Phœbum, 10.
 post Nubila, 9.
 ferens mala,
 sperans meliora.
 Contra,
 Impatens, 11.
 plorat, lamentatur,
 debacchatur, 12 in seipsum,
 obmurmurat ut Canis, 13.
 & tamen nil proficit,
 tandem desperat,
 & fit Aurochir, 14.

Furibundus cupit
 vindicare injurias.

Huma-



Men are made
for one anothers good,
therefore let them be kind.

Be thou sweet and lovely
in thy Countenance, 1.
gentle and civil
in thy Behaviour and Man-
ners, 2.

affable and true spoken
with thy Mouth, 3.
affectionate and candid
in thy Heart, 4.

So love,
and so shalt thou be loved;
and there will be
a mutual Friendship, 5.
as that of Turtle-doves, 6.
hearty, gentle,
and wishing well on both parts

Forward Men, are
baseful, teasty, unpleasant,

*Homines facti sunt
ad mutua commoda,
ergo sint humani*

*Sis iuavis & amabilis
Vultu, 1.*

*com s & urbanus
Gestu ac Moribus, 2.*

*affabilis & verax,
Ore, 3.*

*lucens & candidus
Corde, 4.*

*Sic ama,
sic amaberis,
& fiat
mutua Amicitia, 5.
ceu Turdorum, 6.
concors, mansueta,
& benevola utrinque*

*Morosi homines, sunt
odiosi, torvi, illep'd,*

contentious, angry, 7.

duel, 8.

and implacable,

either Wolves and Lions,

or Men)

and such as fall out among
themselves,

upon they fight in a Duel, 9.

Envy, 10.

Doing ill to others,

and away her self.

contentiosi, iracundi, 7.

crudeles, 8

ac implacabiles,

(magis Lupi & Leones,
quàm homines)

& inter se discordes,

hinc confligunt Duelle, 9.

Invidia, 10.

malè cupiendo aliis,

conficit seipsam.

Justice.

CXVI.

Justitia.



Justice, 1.

Painted, sitting

on square stone, 2.

She ought to be immovable,

with hood-winked eyes, 3.

So she may not respect

persons,

plugging the left ear, 4.

Justitia, 1.

pingitur, sedens

in lapide quadrato, 2.

nam decet esse immobilis;

obvelatis oculis, 3.

ad non respiciendum

personas;

claudens aurem sinistram, 4.

L.

10

*to be reserved
for the other party,*

*Holding in her right Hand
a Sword, 5.*

and a Bridle, 6

to punish

and restrain evil men,

Besides,

a pair of Balances, 7.

*in the right scale, 8 whereof,
Deserts,*

and in the left, 9.

Rewards being put,

are made even one with another, and so good Men are incited to virtue, as it were with Spurs, 10.

In Bargains, 11

let Men deal candidly,

let them stand to their

Covenants and Promises,

*let that which is given one
to keep,*

*and that which is lent,
be restored*

let no man be pillaged, 12.

or hurt, 13

let every one have his own

these are the precepts of Justice

*Such things as these are
forbidden in God's 5th and 7th
Commandment,*

*and deservedly punish'd on the
Gallows and the Wheel, 14*

reservandum

alteri parti,

Tenens dextrâ

Gladium, 5.

& Frenum, 6.

ad puniendum

& coercendum malos;

Præterea,

Stateram, 7

cujus dextra Lanci, 8.

merita,

Sinistra, 9.

Premia imposita,

sibi invicem exequantur,

*atque ita boni incitantur
virtutem,*

ceu Calcaribus, 10.

In Contractibus, 11.

candide agatur

stetur

Pactis & Promissis,

Depositum,

& Mutuum,

reddantur

nemo expiletur, 12

aut lædatur, 13.

suum cuique tribuatur

hæc sunt præcepta Justitiæ

Talia prohibentur,

quinto & sexto Dei

Præcepto,

& meritò puniuntur

Cruci ac Rotâ, 14.



Liberality, 1

with a mean about Riches,

with she honestly seeketh,

that she may have somewhat

flow on them that want, 2.

she cloatheth, 3

richeth, 4.

enricheth, 5.

with a chearful Coun-

ce, 6

with a winged hand, 7.

she submitteth her wealth, 8

for self, not for her self to it,

she covetous man, 9, doth,

hath, that he may have,

is not the Owner,

she Keeper of his goods,

being unsatiable,

she scrapeth together, 10.

with his Nails.

Liberalitas, 1.

servat modum circa Divitias,

quas honestè quærit,

ut habeat quod

largiatur Egenis, 2.

Hos vestit, 3.

nutrit, 4

ditat, 5.

Vultu hilari, 6.

& Manu alatâ, 7.

Subjicit opes, 8.

sibi, non se illis,

ut Avaris, 9.

qui habet. ut habeat,

& non est Possessor,

sed Custos bonorum suorum,

& insatiabilis,

semper corrâdit, 10.

Unguibus suis.

Moreover he spareth
and keepeth,
hoarding up, 11.
that he may always have.

But the Prodigal, 12.
bauly spendeth things
well gotten,
and at the last wanteth.

Sed & parcit
& adservat,
occludendo, 11.
ut semper habeat

At Prodigus, 12.
male disperdit
bene parata,
ac tandem eget.

CXVIII.

Society betwixt Man
and Wife.

*Societas C.
jugalis.*



Marriage
was appointed by God
in Paradise, for mutual
help, and the Propagation
of mankind.

A young man (a single man)
being to be married,
should be furnished

Matrimonium
institutum est à Deo
in Paradiso, ad mutuum
adjutorium, & Propagationem
generis humani.

Vir Juvenis (Cælebs)
conjugium initurus,
instructus sit

either with Wealth,
or a Trade and Science,
which may serve
for getting a living,
that he may be able
to maintain a Family.

Then he chooseth himself
a Maid that is Marriageable,
(or a Widow)
whom he loveth,
nevertheless a greater Regard
is to be had of Virtue,
and Honesty,

than of Beauty or Portion
Afterwards, he doth not
introduce her to himself closely,
but entreateth for her
as a Woer,

First to the Father, 1.
and then the Mother, 2.
or the Guardians,
or Kinsfolks, by such

help to make the match, 3.
When she is espous'd to him,
he becometh the Bridegroom, 4.
and she the Bride, 5.
and the Contract is made,
and an Instrument of Dow-
ry, 6. is written

At the last
the Wedding is made,
where they are joined together
by the Priest, 7

joining their Hands, 8 one to
another,
and Wedding-rings, 9.

Then they feast with
the witnesses that are invited

After this they are called
Husband and Wife,
When she is dead, he becometh
a Widower

aut Opibus,
aut Arte & Scientiâ,
quæ sit
de pane lucrando,
ut possit
sustentare Familiam

Deinde eligit sibi
Virginem Nubilem,
(aut Viduam)
quam amat, ubi
tamen major ratio
habenda Virutis
& Honestatis,
quam Formæ aut Dotis

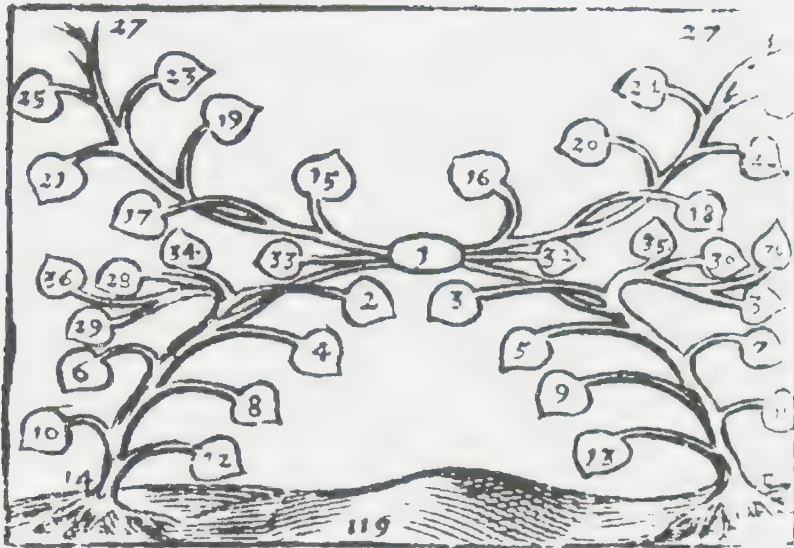
Posthæc, non clam despon-
det sibi eam,
sed ambit,
ut Procus,
apud Patrem, 1.
& Matrem, 2
vel apud Tutores
& Cognatos, per
Procuratores, 3

Et sibi desponsi,
fit Sponsus, 4
& ipsa Sponsa, 5
fiuntque Sponsalia,
& scribitur Instrumentum Do-
tale, 6

Tandem
fiunt Nuptiæ,
ubi copulantur
à Sacerdote, 7.
datis Manibus, 8. u'tro ci-
troque,
& Annulis Nuptialibus, 9
cum epulantur cum
invitatis testibus

Abhinc dicuntur
Maritus & Uxor,
hâc mortuâ ille fit
Viduus.

The Tree of Con- *Arbor Consanguinitatis.*
fanguinity.



In Consanguinity
there touch a Man, 1.
in Lineal Ascent,
the Fa her
(the Father in-law) 2.
and the Mother
(the Mother in law) 3.
the Grand fa her, 4.
and the Grand mother, 5
the Great Grandfather, 6.
and the Great Grandmother, 7
the great great
Grandfather, 8
the great great
Grandmother, 9.
the great great Grandfather's
Fa her, 10
the great great Grandmother's
mother, 11.

Hominem, 1.
Consanguinitate attinguat,
in Linea ascendenti,
Pater
(Viricus) 2.
& Mater
(Noverca) 3.
Avis, 4.
& Avia, 5.
Proavus, 6.
& Proavia, 7
Abavus, 8
& Abavia, 9.
Atavus, 10.
& Atavia, 11.

great great Grandfather's
Grandfather, 12.

great great Grandmother's
Grandmother, 13.

Those beyond these are
called Ancestors, 14 .. 14

In a Lineal descent,

Son (the son-in-law) 15.

the daughter (the

daughter-in-law) 16.

Nephew, 17

the Niece, 18.

Nephews Son, 19

the Nephew-Daughter, 20

Nephews Nephew 21

the Nieces Niece, 22.

Nephews Nephews

23.

Nieces Nieces

daughter 24.

Nephews Nephews Ne

w, 25.

Nieces Nieces Niece, 26

Those beyond these are called

Posterity 27. . 27

In a Collateral Line are

Uncle by the Fathers

28

the Aunt by the

Fathers side, 29.

Uncle by the Mothers

30

the Aunt by the Mo-

thers side, 31

Brother, 32

the Sister, 33

Brothers Son, 34

Sisters Son, 35

the Cousin by the Bro-

ther and Sister, 36.

Tricus, 12

& *Trivult, 13.*

Ultiores dicuntur

Majores, 14 .. 14

In Linea dependent,

Filius (Privignus) 15.

& *Filia (Privigna) 16*

Nepos, 17.

& *Neptis, 18.*

Pronepos, 19

& *Proneptis, 20*

Abnepos, 21.

& *Abneptis, 22.*

Asnepos, 23.

& *Asneptis, 24*

Trinepos, 25.

& *Trineptis, 26*

Ultiores dicuntur

Posteris, 27 .. 27.

In Linea Collateralis

dicuntur Patris, 28

& *Amita, 29.*

Avunculus, 30

& *Matertera, 31.*

Frater, 32.

& *Soror, 33.*

Patruelis, 34.

Sobrinus, 35.

& *Amisus, 36.*

L 4

The

CXX.

The Society betwixt Pa-
rents and Children.

Societas Parentalis



Married Persons,
(by the blessing of God)
have Issue,
and become Parents.

The Father, 1. begetteth,
and the Mother, 2. beareth
Sons, 3. and Daughters, 4.
(sometimes Twins)

The Infant, 5.
is wrapped in
Swadling-coathes, 6.
is laid in a Cradle, 7.
is suckled by the Mother
with her Breasts, 8
and fed with Papp, 9.

Afterwards it learneth
to go by a Standing-stool, 10.

Conjuges,
(ex benedictione Dei)
insciunt Sobolem (Prolem)
& fiunt Parentes.

Pater, 1. generat,
& Mater, 2. parit
Filios, 3. & Filias, 4.
(aliquando Gemellos.)
Infans, 5

involvitur Fasciis, 6.
reponitur in Cunas, 7.
lactatur a matre
Uteribus, 8.

& nutritur Pappis, 9.

Deinde discit
incedere Seperasto, 10.

playt

playeth with Rattles, 11.
and beginneth to speak

As it beginneth to grow
older, it is accustomed to
Piety, 12

and Labour, 13

and is chastised, 14

if it be not dutiful

Children owe to Parents
Reverence and Service.

The Father maintaineth
his Children

by taking pains, 15.

ludit Crepusculus, 11.
& incipit tati.

Crecente ætate,
adulescit

Pietati, 12

& Labori, 13.

& castigatur, 14.

si non sit morigerus.

Liberi debent Parentibus
Cultum & Officium.

Pater sustentat

Liberos,

laborando, 15

CXXI.

The Society betwixt Ma-
sters and Servants.

Societas herilis,



The Master
(the goodman of the House) 1.
hath Men-servants, 2.

Herus
(Pater-familias) 1.
habet Famulos (Servos) 2.

the

the Mistress
(the good wife of the House ;
Maidens, 4

They appoint these their
Work, 6

and divide them their tasks 5
which are faithfully to be done
by them without murmuring &
loss, for which their Wages
and victual and Drink is al-
lowed them

A Servant was heretofore
a Slave,
over whom the Master had
power of life and death

At this day the poorer sort
serve in a free manner,
being hired for Wages

Hora

(Mater familias) 3.

Ancillas, 4

His maudant his

Opera, 6

& distribui t

Laborum Prosa, 5,

qua in his hde iter sunt ex-

quonia sine murmure & de-

pensio, pro quo Merces &

Alimenta praebentur ipsis.

Servus enim erat Mancipium,

in quem Domino

potestas tuit

vite & necis.

Hodie pauperiores

servunt libere,

conducti mercede.

A City.

CXXII.

Urbi



Of many Houses
is made a Village, 1.

Ex multis Dom'bus
fit Pagus, 1.

or

A Town, or a City, 2
 That and this are fenced
 and begin with a Wall, 3.
 Trench, 4.
 Works, 5
 and Palisadoes, 6
 Within the Walls is
 a void Place, 7
 about, the Ditch, 8.
 In the Walls are
 Streets, 9
 Towers, 10
 Watch-Towers, 11
 upon the higher places.
 The entrance into a City is
 out of the Suburbs, 12
 through the Gates, 13.
 over the Bridge, 14.
 The Gate hath a
 Vault, 15
 Draw-Bridge, 16.
 Holed Doors, 17.
 Walls and Boats,
 also Barrs, 18
 In the Suburbs are
 Gardens, 19
 Garden houses, 20.
 also Burying places, 21

vel Oppidum, vel Urbs, 2.
 Istud & hæc muniuntur
 & cinguntur Mœnibus (Muro) 3
 Vallo, 4.
 Aggeribus, 5.
 Vallis, 6
 Intia muros est
 Pomœrium, 7
 extra, Fossa, 8
 In mœnibus sunt
 Propugnacula, 9.
 & Torres, 10.
 Specula, 11.
 extant in editionibus locis.
 Ingressus in Urbem fit
 ex Suburbio, 12.
 per Portam, 13
 super Pontem, 14.
 Porta habet
 Cataractas, 15
 Pontem versatilem, 16.
 Valvas, 17
 Clausura, & Repagula,
 ut & Vætes, 18
 In Suburbis sunt
 Horti, 19
 & Suburbana, 20
 et & Cœmeteria, 21.

The inward parts of a
City.

Interiora Urbis.



Within the City are
Stices, 1.
paved with stones,
Market places, 2
(in some places with
Galleries) 3.
and narrow Lanes, 4

The Public Buildings
are in the middle of the City,
the Church, 5.
the School, 6.
the Guild-Hall -
the Exchange 8.

About the Walls and the
Gates are the Magazine, 9.
the Granary, 10.
Inns, Ale-houses,
Cook-shops, 11.

Intra urbem sunt
Plateæ (Vici) 1.
stratæ lapidibus,
Fora, 2.
(ancubium cum
Portibus) 3.
& Singulis, 4
Publica ædificia
sunt in medio Urbis,
Templum, 5.
Scholæ, 6
Curia, -
Domus Municipalis, 8
Circa Mœnia, & Portas
Armamentarium 9
Granarium, 10
Divesoria, Popina,
& Cæpæ, 11

The Play house, 12.

And the Spittie, 13.

In the by-places

of houses of Office, 14.

And the Prison, 15

In the chief Steeple

of the Clock, 16.

And the Watchmans Dwel-

ling, 17.

In the Streets are Wells, 18

The River, 19 or Beck,

wherewith about the City,

men wash away the filth.

The Tower, 20.

Andeth in the highest part

of the City

Theatrum, 12

Nasodochium, 13

In recessibus,

Ferica (Cloacæ) 14

& *Custodia* (Carcer) 15

In turre primariâ

est *Horologium*, 16.

& *habitatio Vigiliæ*, 17.

In Plateis sunt *Pueri*, 18.

Fluvius, 19. vel *Rivus*,

interfluens Urbem,

inservit eluendis sordibus.

Arx, 20

extat in summo

Urbis.

Judgment.

CXXIV.

Judicium.



The best Law, is
a quiet agreement,
made either by themselves,

*Optimum Jus, est
placida conventio,
facta vel ab ipsis,*

betwixt

betwixt whom the suite is,
or by an Umpire

If this do so proceed,
they come into Court, 1
(heretofore they judg'd
in the Market place,
at this day in the Moot-hall)
in which the Judge 2
sitteth with his Assessors, 3
the Clerk 4.

taketh their Votes in writing
The Plaintiff, 5
accuseth the Defendant, 6
and produceth Witnesses, 7.
against him.

The Defendant excuseth
himself by a Counsellor, 8.
whom the Plaintiff's Coun-
sellor, 9 contradicts.

Then the Judge
pronounceth Sentence,
acquitting the innocent,
and condemning him
that is guilty,
to a Punishment,
or a Fine,
or Torment.

inter quos lis est,
vel ab Arbitro

Hæc si non procedit,
venitur in Forum, 1.

(olim judicabant
in Foro,

hodie in Prætorio)

cui *Judex* (Prætor) 2.

præliet cum *Assessoribus*, 3

Dicographus, 4.

excipit *Vota calamo*

A. Tor, 5.

accusat *Reum*, 6.

& producit *Testes*, 7.

contra illum

Reus excusat

se per *Alroatum*, 8.

cui *A. Toris Procurator*, 9.

contradicet

Tum *Judex*

Sententiam pronunciat,

absolvens *infontem*,

& damnans

fontem

ad *Pœnam*,

et *Mulctam*,

vel ad *Supplicium*.

The tormenting of
Malefactors.

*Supplicia Male-
factorum.*



Malefactors, 1.
brought
from the Prison, 2
where they are wont to be
tortured) by Serjeants, 2.
dragg'd with a horse, 15.
place of Execution.
Thieves, 4.
hanged by the Hangman,
a Gallows, 5.
Whoremasters
beheaded, 7.
Murderers
and Robbers
either laid upon a Wheel, 8.
having their Legs broken,
fastened upon a Stake, 9
Witches

Malefici, 12
producentur,
e Carcere, 3.
(ubi torquenti solent)
per Lictores, 2
vel equo raptantur, 15.
ad locum Supplicii.
Fures, 4.
suspenduntur a Carnifice, 6.
in Patibulo, 5
Mæchi
decollantur, 7
Homicidae (Sicarii)
ac Latrones (Piratae)
vel imponuntur Rosa
crucifragio plexi, 8.
vel Palo infiguntur, 9.
Striges (Lamiae)

are burnt in a great Fire 10

*Some before they are execu-
ted have their Tongues cut
out,* 11

or have their Hand, 12.

cut off upon a Block, 13.

or are burnt with Pincers, 14

*They that have their Life
given them,*

are set on the Pillory, 16

are strapado'd, 17

are set upon a wooden Horse 18

have their Ears cut off, 19.

are whipped with Rods, 20

are branded,

are banished,

are condemned

to the Gallies,

or to perpetual Imprisonment

*Traytors are pulled in pie-
ces with four Horses.*

cremantur super Rogum, 10

*Quidam antequam supp-
afficiantur elinguantur,* 11

aut plectuntur Manu, 12.

super Cippum, 13.

aut Forcipibus, 14 *uruntur.*

Vita Donati,

constringuntur Numellis, 15
luxantur, 17

imponuntur Equuleo, 18

truncantur Auribus, 19.

caduntur Virgis, 20.

Stigmate notantur,

releguntur,

damnantur

ad Triremes,

vel ad Carcerem perpetuum

*Perduelles discerpuntur
quadrigis.*

*Wares*

brought from other places,
 either exchanged
 in an Exchange, 1.
 exposed to sale
 Warehouses, 2.
 where they are sold
 Money, 3.
 whether either measured
 by an Eln, 4.
 weighed
 by a pair of Balances, 5.
 Shop-keepers, 6.
 Sellers, 7.
 Brokers, 8.
 who also be called
 Merchants, 9.
 The Seller
 suggests of a thing
 that is to be sold,

Merces

aliunde allatæ, aliunde
 vel commutantur
 in domo commerciorum, 1.
 vel exponuntur venum
 in Tabernis mercimoniorum, 2.
 & venduntur
 pro Pecuniâ (monetâ) 3.
 vel mensuratæ
 Ulnâ, 4.
 vel ponderatæ
 Librâ, 5.

Tabernarii, 6.
 Circumforanei, 7.
 & Scriptarii, 8.
 etiam volunt dici
 Mercatores, 9.

Venditor
 ostendit rem
 promercalem,

and setteth the rate of it,
and how much
it may be sold for.

The Buyer, 10 cheapneth
and offereth the price.

If any one
bid against him, 11.
the thing is delivered to him,
that promiseth the most.

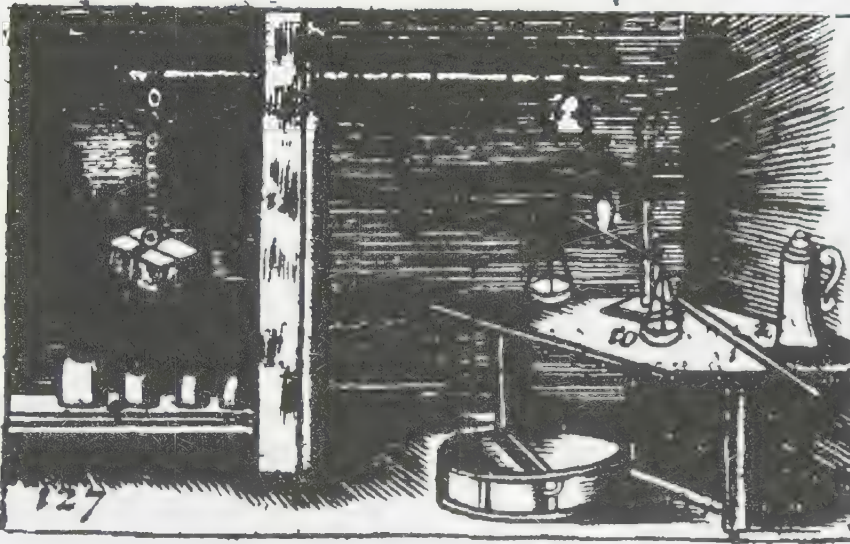
& indicat pretium;
quanti
liceat.

Emptor, 10 licetur,
& pretium offert.

Si quis
contraliceretur, 11.
ei res addicitur
qui pollicetur plurimum.

CXXVII.

Measures and Weights.

Mensura & Pondera

We measure things that hang
together, with an Elb, 1.

liquid things

with a Gallon, 2.

and dry things

by a two-bushel measure, 3.

We try the heaviness of things
by Weights, 4.

and Balances, 5

In this is first

Res continuas metimur

Ulnâ, 1.

liquidas

Congio, 2.

tricas,

Medimno, 3.

Gravitatem rerum experi-
mur Ponderibus, 4.

& Librá, (balance) 5.

In hac primò est

the Beam, 6.
 in the midst whereof
 is a little Axle-tree, 7. above
 the checks and the hole, 8.
 in which the Needle, 9.
 moveth it self so and fro.
 on both sides
 are the Scales, 10
 hanging by little Cords, 11.

The Brasiers balance, 12.
 weigheth things by hanging
 them on a Hook, 13.
 and the Weight, 14.
 opposite to them
 which in (a) weigheth just as
 much as the thing,
 in (b) twice so much
 in (c) thrice so much, &c.

Fugum, (Scapus) 6.
 in cujus medio
Axiellus, 7. superius
trutina & agina, 8.
 in qua *Examen*, 9.
sele agitat.
utrinque
sunt Lances, 10.
pendentes Funiculis, 11.
Statere, 12.
ponderat res, suspendendo
illas Unco, 13.
& Pondus, 14.
ex opposito,
quod in (a) æquiponderat rei,
 in (b) bis tantum,
 in (c) ter, &c.

Physick. CXXVIII.

Ars Medica,



The Patient, 1.
 needeth for a Physician, 2.

Ægrotans, 1.
accersit Medicum, 2.
 M 2

who

who feeleth his Pulse, 3.
and looketh upon his Water, 4.
and then prescribeth
a Receipt in a Bill, 5.

That is made ready
by the Apothecary, 6.
in an Apothecaries Shop, 7.
where Drugs
are kept in Drawers, 8.
Boxes, 9.

and Gally-pots, 10.

And it is
either a Potion, 11.
or Powder, 12.
or Pills, 13.
or Trochisks, 14.
or an Electuary, 15.

Diet and Prayer, 16.
is the best Physick.

The Chirurgion, 18.
cureth Wounds, 17.
and Ulcers,
with Plasters, 19.

qui tangit ipsius Arteriam, 3;
& inspicit Urinam, 4.

rum præscribit
Medicamentum in Scheda, 5.

Istud paratur
à Pharmacopao, 6.
in Pharmacopolio, 7.

ubi Pharmaca
adservantur in Capsulis, 8.
Pyxidibus, 9.

& Lagenis, 10.

Estque
vel Potio, 11.
vel Pulvis, 12.
vel Pillula, 13.
vel Pastilla, 14.
vel Electuarium, 15.

Dietæ & Oratio, 16.
est optima Medicina.

Chirurgus, 18.
curat Vulnèra, 17.

& Ulcera,
Splenis (emplastris) 19.

A Burial.



Dead Folks
 erefore were burned,
 and their Ashes
 us into an Urn, 1.
 We enclose
 ur dead Folks
 a Coffin, 2.
 y them upon a Bier, 3.
 ad see they be carried out
 a Funeral Pomp
 wards the Church-yard, 4.
 here they are laid
 the Grave, 6.
 y the Bearers, 5.
 and are interred,
 his is covered with
 Grave-stone, 7.
 and is adorned
 ub Tombs, 8.
 and Epitaphs, 9.

Defuncti
 olim cremabantur,
 & Cineres
 recondebantur in Urns, 1.
 Nos includimus
 nostros *Demortuos*
Loculo, (*Capulo*) 2.
 imponimus *Feretro*, 3.
 & curamus efferri
Pompâ Funebris
 versus *Cameterium*, 4.
 ubi inferuntur,
Sepulchro, 6.
 a *Vespillombus*, 5.
 & humantur,
 hoc tegitur
Cippo, 7.
 & ornatur
Monumentis, 8.
 ac *Epitaphis*, 9.

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*As the Corps go along,
Psa.ms are sung,
and the Bells are rung, 10.*

*Tunere prodeunte,
H. m. u. cantantur,
& Campanæ, 10. pulsantur*

A Stage-play.

CXXX.

Ludus Scenicus



*In a Play-house, 1.
(which is trimmed
with Hangings, 2.
and covered with Curtains, 3.)
Comedies and Tragedies are
acted,
wherein memorable things are
represented,
as here, the History
of the Prodigal Son, 4
and his Father, 5
by whom he is entertain'd,
being return'd home.*

*The Players act
being in disguise;
the Fool, 6 maketh Jests.*

*In Theatro, 1.
(quod vestitur
Tapetibus, 2
& tegitur S. parvis, 3.)
Comœdia vel Tragoedia
aguntur,
quibus representantur res
memorabiles
ut hic, Historia
de Filio prodigo, 4.
& Patre, 5. ipsius,
à quo recipitur,
domum redux.*

*Actores (Histriones) agunt
personati;
Morio, 6 dat Jocos.*

Tot

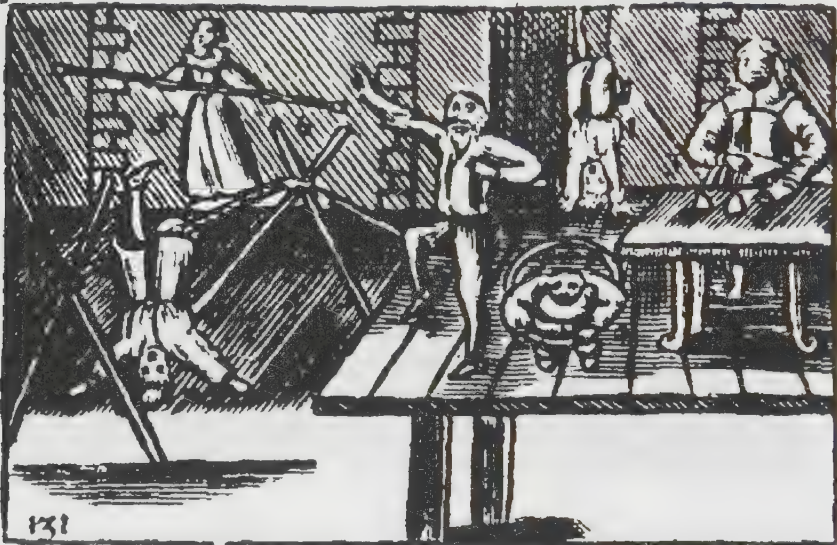
The chief of the Spectators
sit in the Gallery, 7.
the common Sore stand
on the Ground, 8.
and clap the hands,
if any thing please them.

Spectatorum primarii
sedent in Orchestra, 7
plebs stat
in Cava, 8
& plaudet,
si quid arridet

Sleights.

CXXXI.

Præstigia.



The Tumbler, 1:
maketh several Shows,
by the nimbleness of his body,
walking to and fro
on his hands,
leaping
through a Hoop, 2. &c.

Sometimes also
he danceth, 4.
having on a Vizard.

The Jugler, 3.
sheweth sleights,
out of a Purle.

Præstigator, 1.
facit varia Spectacula,
volubilitate corporis,
deambulando
manibus,
saliendo
per Circulum, 2. &c.

Interdum etiam
tripudiat, 4.
Larvatus.

Agyria, 3
facit præstigias
ex marsupio.

(168)

*The Rope-dancer, 5.
goeth and danceth
upon a Rope,
holdeth a Poise, 6.
in his hand,
or hangeth himself
by the hand or foot, 7. &c.*

*Funambulus, 5.
graditur & saltat
super Funem,
tenens Halterem, 6.
in manu,
ut suspendit se
in manu vel pede, 7. &c.*

The Fencing-School. CXXXII.

Palestra.



Fencers
*meets in a Duel
in a Fencing-place,
fighting with Swords, 1.
or Pikes, 2.
and Halberds, 3.
or Short-swords. 4.
or Rapiers, 5.
having Balls at the point,
(lest they wound one another
mortally)
or with two edged-swords
and a Dagger, 6. together.*

Pugiles
*congregiuntur Duello
in Palestra,
decertantes vel Gladius, 1:
vel Hastilibus, 2.
& Bipennibus. 3.
vel Semispathis, 4.
vel Ensibus, 5
mucronem obligatis;
(ne lædant lethaliter)
vel Frameis
& Pugione, 6. simul*

Wrest-

(169)

Wrestlers, 7.

*(among the Romans
in time past were naked
and anointed with Oyl)
take hold of one another
and strive whether
can throw the other,
especially by tripping up his
heels, 8.*

Hood-winked Fencers, 9.

*fought with their Fists
in a ridiculous sorte, so wit,
with their Eyes covered*

Luclatores, 7.

*(apud Romanos
olim nudi
& inuncti Oleo)
prehendunt se invicem
& annituntur uter
alterum prosternere possit
præprimis supplantando, 8.*

Andabats, 9.

*pugnabant pugnis
ridiculo certamine, nimirum
oculis obvelatis.*

Tennis-play.

CXXXIII.

Ludus Pila.



*In a Tennis Court, 1
they play with a Ball, 2.
Each one throweth,
and another taketh,
and sendeth it back
with a Racket, 3.*

*In Spharisterio, 1
luditur Pila, 2.
quam alter mittit,
alter excipit,
& remittit
Reticulo, 3.*

and that is the Sport
of Nobilium
to stir the Blood

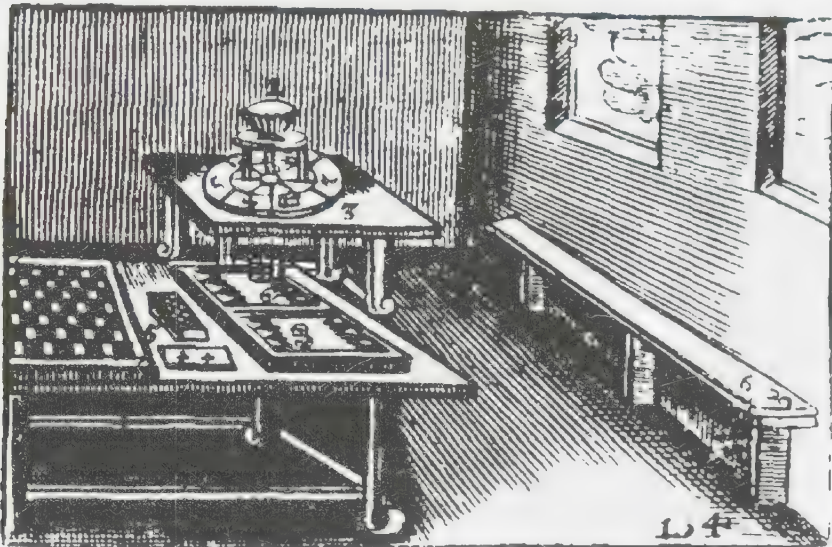
A Veneranda
being played in a Room,
by means of a Veneranda
is effluat a Vigor
in the Blood
in the Blood

idque est Lufus
Nobilium
ad commotionem Corporis
Follis, (pila magna) 4.
sistenta Aere
ope et stomu,
reverberatur
Pugio, 5.
in die

Dice-play.

CXXXIV.

Ludus Aleatorum



Die 1. 2. with Dice, 1.
after two, that throw the most
take up all;
or we throw them
through a Casting-Box, 2.
upon a Board, 3.
marked with figures,
and this is Dice-players game
at casting Lots

Men play by Luck and Skill
at Tables
in a pair of Tables, 4.

Tesseris, (talis) 1. ludimus
vel Plustobolundam,
vel immittimus illas
per Frustillum, 2.
in Tabellam, 3.
notatum numeris,
idque est Ludus Sortilegi
Aleatorum.

Sorte & arte luditur
Calculis
in alveo aleatorio, 4

(171)

and at Cards, 5.
 We play at Chesse
 on a Chesse-board, 6.
 where only 12 beareth the sway
 The most ingenious Game,
 the Game at Chess, 7
 wherein as it were two Armies
 fight together in Battel.

& Chartis lusoris, 5.
 Ludimus Abaculis
 in Abaco, 6
 ubi sola ars regnat
 Ingeniosissimus Ludei est,
 Ludus Lacturcilium, 7.
 quo ve uti dno Exercitus
 confligunt Prelo

Races.

CXXXV. *Cursus Certamina.*



Boys exercise themselves
 running upon the Ice, 1
 in Serick Shoes, 2
 where they are carried also
 upon sleds 3.
 in the open Field,
 carrying a Line, 4
 which he that desireth to win
 ought to touch, but not to pass
 beyond it
 Heretofore Runners, 5.
 in betwixt Rails, 6

Pueri exercent se
 cursu, five super Glaciem, 1.
 in Sericis, 2
 etiam vehuntur
 in sledis, 3
 in campo,
 figentes Lineam, 4.
 quam qui vincere cupit
 contingere, non ultra
 transire
 Cum denique currant in Carceres,
 inter Cancellos, 6.

to the Goal, -
and he that toucheth it first
receiveth the prize, 8.
from him that gave the prize, 9

At this day Tilting
(or the quætain) is used,
(where a Hoop, 11
is struck at with
a Trunchon, 10.)
instead of Horse-races,
which are grown out of use.

ad Metan, 7
& qui primum contingebat
eam, accipiebat Brabeum,
(premium) 8 a Brabenta, 9
Hodie Hastiludia
habentur,
(ubi Circulus, 11.
petitur Lancea, 10)

loco Equisiorum,
quæ abierunt in defuetudinem.

Boys Sport.

CXXXVI.

Ludi Pueriles



Boys use to play
at bowling. 1. crec.
or throwing a Bowl, 2
at Nine pins, 3
or striking a Ball
through a Ring, 5.
with a Bandy, 4.
or swinging a Top, 6
with a Whip, 7.

Pueri solent ludere
vel globis fictilibus, 1.
vel iactantes Globum, 2.
ad Cinas, 3
vel mittentes Spharulam
per Annulum, 5.
Clava, 4.
versantes Turbinem, 6.
Flagellu, 7.

(173)

Shooting with a Trunk, 8 *vel jaculantes Sclopo, 8.*
and a Bow, 9 *& Arcu, 9*
going upon Stilts, 10. *vel incedentes Grallis, 10.*
roffing, and swinging them- *vel super Petaurum, 11. se*
vers upon a Merry-totter, 11 *agitantes & oscillantes.*

CXXXVII.

The Kingdom and
the Region.

Regnum & Regio.



Many Cities and Villages
in a Region
in a Kingdom.
The King or Prince
sits in the chief City, 1
Noblemen, Lords,
Earls dwell
in Castles, 2
all round about it;
Country People
live in Villages, 3.

Multæ Urbes & Pag
faciunt Regionem
& Regnum.
Rex aut Princeps
sedet in Metropoli, 1.
Nobiles, Barones,
& Comites habitant
in Arcibus, 2.
circumjacentibus,
Rustici
in Pagis, 3.

(174)

*He hath his toll-places
upon navigable Rivers, 4
and high Roads, 5.
where Postage and Tollage
is exacted of them
that sail
or travel*

*Habet telonia sua
iuxta flumina navigabilia
& Vias regias, 5
ubi Portorium & Vestigal
exigitur
a navigantibus
& iter facientibus*

CXXXVIII.

Regal Majesty.

Regia Majestas.



*The King, 1.
sitteth on his Throne, 2
in Kingly State,
with a stately Habit, 3
crowned with a Diadem, 4.
holding a Scepter, 5.
in his Hand,
being attended*

*with a Company of Courtiers
The chief among these, are
the Chancellor, 6.
with the Counsellors*

*Rex, 1.
sedet in suo Sello, 2.
in regio splendore,
magnifico Habitu, 3.
redimitus Diademate, 4.
tenens Sceptrum, 5.*

*manu,
stipatus
frequentiâ Avlicorum
Inter hos primarii sunt
Cancellarius, 6.
cum Consiliarius*

d Secretaries,
 e Lord-marshal, 7.
 e Comptroller, 8.
 e Cup bearer, 9.
 e Taster, 10.
 e Treasurer, 11.
 e High Chamberlain, 12.
 d the Master of the Horse, 13.
 There are subordinate to these
 Noble Courtiers, 14.
 Noble Pages, 15.
 th the Chamberlains,
 d Lacquies, 16.
 e Guard, 17.
 th their Attendance.
 He solemnly giveth Audience
 the Ambassadors of Foreign
 unces, 18.
 He sendeth
 Vice-gerents,
 eputies,
 overnors, Treasurers,
 d Ambassadors
 other places,
 whom he sendeth
 w Commissions
 tr and anon by the Posts, 19.
 The Fool, 20.
 useth laughter,
 his toyfom actions

& Secretarius,
 Praefectus Praetorii, -
 Aulae Magister, 8.
 Pocillator, (pincern.) 9.
 Dapifer, 10.
 Thesaurarius, 11.
 Archi-Cubicularius, 12.
 & Stabuli Magister, 13.
 Subordinantur his
 Nobiles Aulici, 14.
 Nobile Famulitium, 15.
 cum Cubicularius,
 & Cursoribus, 16.
 Stipatores, 17.
 cum Satellitio.
 Solemniter recipit
 Legatos
 exterorum, 18.
 Ablegat
 Vicarios suos,
 Administratores,
 Praefectos, Quaestores,
 & Legatos,
 aliorum,
 quibus mittit
 Mandata nova
 subinde per Veredarios, 19.
 Morio, 20.
 movet risum
 ludicris Actionibus



If we be so make War
Soldiers are listed, 1.

Their Arms are,
a Head-piece, 2.
(which is adorned with a Crest)
and the Armour,
whose parts are a Collar, 3.
a Breast-plate, 4.
Arm-pieces, 5.
Leg-pieces, 6.
Greaves, 7.

with a Coat of Mail, 8.
and a Buckler, 9.
these are the defensive Arms.

The offensive are,
a Sword, 10.
a two-edged Sword, 11.
a Falch'on, 12
which are put up into
a Scabbard, 13.
and are girded with a Girdle, 14
Belt, 15.

Si bellandum est,
scribuntur Milites, 1:
Horum Arma sunt,
Galea (Cassis, 2)
(quæ ornatur Cristâ)
Armatura,
cujus partes Torquis ferreus,
Thorax, 4.
Brachialia, 5.
Ocreæ ferreæ, 6.
Manica, 7
cum Lorica, 8.
& Scuto (Clypeo,) 9.
hæc sunt Arma defensiva.
Offensiva sunt,
Gladius, 10.
Framea, 11.
& Acinaces, 12.
qui reconduntur
in aginâ, 13.
accinguntur Cingulo, 13.
vel Baltheo, 15.

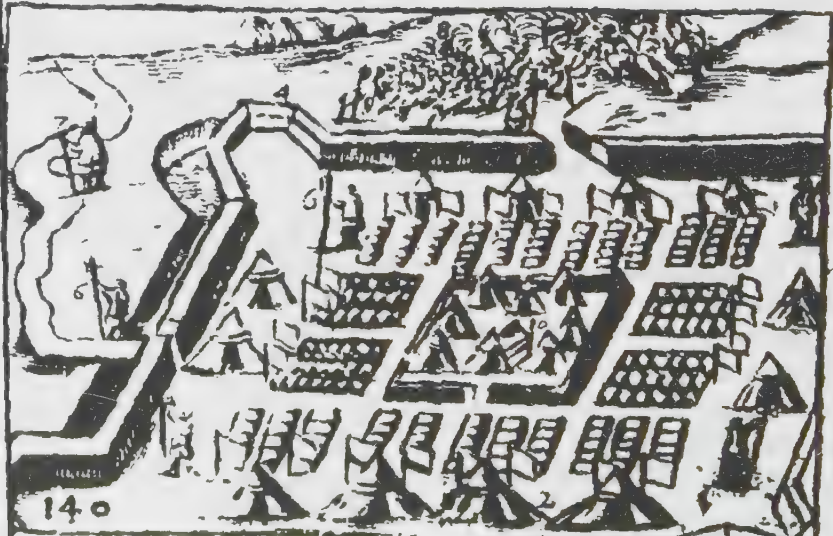
Scarf, 16
 (each for ornament)
 two-handed Sword, 17.
 & a Dagger 18
 In base is the Hilt, 19
 & the Pommel, 20
 & the Blade, 21.
 & a Point, 22
 the middle are
 Back 23 and the Edge, 24
 The other Weapons are
 Pike, 25. & Halbert, 26.
 which is the Staff, 27.
 & the Head, 28)
 Club, 29 and a Whirlebat, 30
 They fight at a distance
 with Muskets, 31
 & Pistols, 32.
 which are charged with Bul-
 lets out of a Bullet-bag, 34
 with Gun powder
 of a Bandalier, 35.

(each mil 171, 6
 inter-ornament)
 & P. 171, 18
 In the manner of, 18
 cum Pomo 20
 & P. 171, 21
 Cap. 171, 20
 in medio
 D. 171, 22 & Jues, 24.
 Requia arm. 171
 & P. 171, 26.
 (in quibus Hilt, 27.
 & Micro, 2)
 Clava, 29. & Castus, 30.
 Pugnatur eminus
 Bombardis, (Sclopetis) 31.
 & Sclopetis, 32.
 que onerantur Globis, 33.
 & Theca bombardica, 34.
 & pulvere mirato
 & P. 171, 35.

the Camps.

CXL.

Castra.



W. 171

When a Design is undertaken
the Camp, 1. is pitched,
and the Tents of Canvass, 2.
or Straw, 3.
are fastned with stakes;
and they entrench them about
for security's sake,
with Bulwarks, 4.
and Ditches, 5.
Sentinels, 6.
are also set,
and Scouts, 7.
are sent out.

Sallyings out, 8.
are made for Forage
and Plunder-sake,
where they often cope with the
Enemy, 9. in skirmishing.

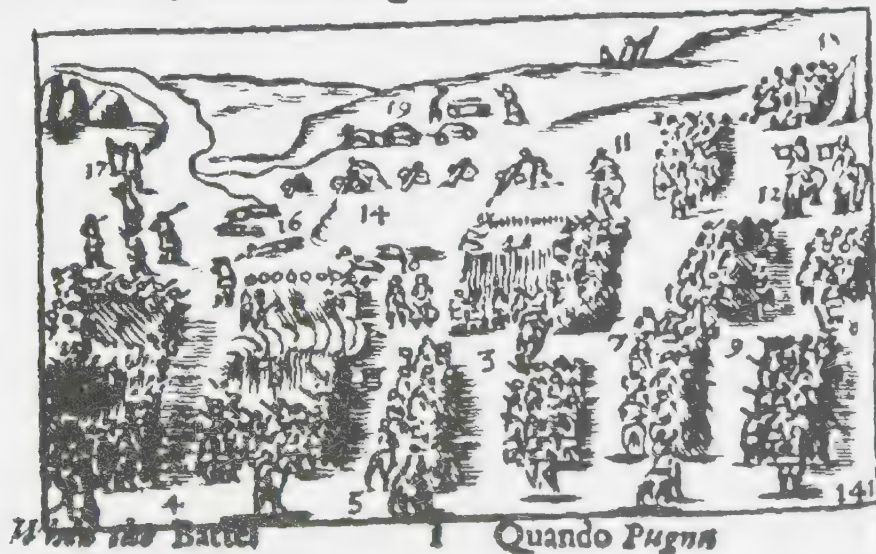
The Pavilion
of the Lord General
is in the midst of the
Camp, 10.

Expeditione suscepta,
Castris, 1. locantur,
& Tentoria Lintheis, 2.
vel Stramentis, 3.
figuntur Pæcillis;
eaque circumdant,
securitatis gratia,
Aggeribus, 4.
& Fossis, 5.
Excubiæ, 6.
constituuntur,
& Exploratores, 7.
emittuntur

Excursiones, 8.
fiunt Pabulationis
& Prædæ causa,
ubi sæpius configitur cum
Hostibus, 9. velitando

Tentorium
summi Imperatoris
est in medio Castrorum

The Army and the Fight. CXLI. *Acies & Prælium.*



to be fought,
 the Army is set in order,
 and divided into the Front, 1.
 the Rere, 2.
 and the Wings, 3.
 The Foot, 4.
 are intermixed
 with the Horse, 5.
 That is divided
 into Companies,
 is into Troops.
 These carry Banners, 6.
 of Flags, 7.
 in the midst of them.
 Their Officers are,
 Corporals, Ensigns,
 Lieutenants, Captains, 8
 Commanders of the Horse, 9
 Lieutenant Colonels,
 Colonels,
 and he that is the chief of all,
 the General
 The Drummers, 10
 and the Drumslades, 11.
 also the Trumpeters, 12.
 to Arms,
 to inflame the Soldier.
 At the first Onset
 Muskets, 13
 Ordnance, 14. are shot off
 afterwards they fight, 15
 and to hand
 with Pikes and Swords
 They that are overcome
 slain, 16.
 taken Prisoners,
 run away, 17.
 They that are for the re-
 sistance, 18.
 upon them

committenda est,
 Acies in ista parte,
 & divisa ut in Frontem, 1.
 Tergum, 2
 & Ala (Cornua) 3
 Pedestres, 4
 intermiscetur
 Equitatus
 Ille distinguitur
 in Centurias,
 hic in Turmas.
 Illi in medio ferunt Vex-
 illa, 6.
 hæc Labara, -
 Eorum Præfecti sunt,
 Decuriones, Signiferi,
 Vicarii, Centuriones, 8.
 Magistri Equitum, 9
 Tribuni,
 Chiliarchæ,
 & summus omnium,
 Imperator.
 Tympanisæ, 10
 & Tympanostibæ, 11.
 ut & Tubicines, 12.
 vocant ad Arma
 & inflammant militem
 Primo Conflictu,
 Bombardæ, 13
 & Tormenta, 14 exploduntur.
 Postea pugnatur, 15.
 cominus
 Hastis & Gladiis.
 Victi
 cruciantur, 16.
 vel capiuntur,
 vel aufugiunt, 17.
 Succenturiati, 18.
 Superveniunt

out of their places where they *ex insulis*
lay in wait

The Carriages, 17.
are plundered

Impedimenta, 19.
spoliantur.

The Sea-Fight.

CXLII.

Pugna Naval



A Sea-fight
is terrible,
when huge Ships,
like Castles,
run one upon another
with their Beaks, 1
or shatter one another
with their Ordnance, 2.
and so being bored thorow
they drink in
their own Destruction,
and are sunk, 3

Or when they are set on fire,
and either by the firing of
Gun-powder, 4.

Navale praelum
terribile est,
quum ingentes Naves,
veluti Arces,
concurrunt
Rostrois, 1
aut se invicem quassant
Tormentis, 2
atque ita perforatae,
imbibunt
perniciem suam
& submerguntur, 3

Aut quum igne corripuntur,
& vel ex incendio
pulveris tormentarii. 4

men are blown up into the Air,
or are burnt in the midst of
the waters,
or else leaping into the Sea, are
drowned

A Ship that flieth away, 5
is overtaken
by those that pursue her, 6.
and is taken

homines ejiciuntur in aerem,
vel exuruntur in mediis
aquis,
vel etiam defilientes in mare
suffocantur

Navis fugitiva, 5
intercipitur
ab insequentibus, 6.
& capitur.

CXLIII.

The Besieging of a City.

Obsidium Urbis.



A City
that is like to endure a Siege,
is first summoned
by a Trumpeter, 1.
and persuaded to yield.

Which if it refuseth to do,
it is assaulted by the Besiegers,
and taken by Storm.

Either by climbing over the
walls with Scaling-ladders, 2.

Urbs
passura Obsidionem,
primum provocatur
per Tubicinem, 1
& invitatur ad Depositionem.

Quod si abnuat facere,
oppugnatur ab obsidentibus,
& occupatur.

Vel muros per Scalas, 2.
transcendendo,

or breaking them down
with Battering-engins, 3.
or demolishing them
with great Guns, 4.
or breaking through the Gates
with a Petarr, 5.
or casting Granadices, 6.
out of Mortar-pieces, 7.
into the City,
by Engineers, 8.
(who lye behind
Leagure-baskets, 9.)
or overthrowing it with Mines
by Pioneers, 10.

They that are besieged
defend themselves
from the Walls, 11.
with fire and Stones, &c.
or break out by force, 12.

A City
that is taken by Storm
is plundered,
destroyed,
and sometimes lye even with
the ground

aut diruendo
Arietibus, 3.
aut demoliendo
Tormentis, 4.
vel dirumpendo portas
Exostra, 5.
vel jaculando Globos Tormenta-
rios e Mortariis (balistis) 7.
in urbem
per Balistas, 8.
(qui latitant post
Geras, 9.)
vel subvertendo Cuniculis
per Fossore, 10.

Obfidi
defendunt se
de Muris, 11.
ignibus, lapidibus, &c.
aut erumpunt, 12.

Urbs
ut expugnata,
diriditur,
exciditur,
interdum equatur
solio.



Godliness, 1
the Queen of Virtues.
 worshippeth God, 4. devoutly,
the Knowledge of God
being drawn either from the
Book of Nature, 2.
(for the work commendeth
the Work-master)
 or from the
 Book of Scripture, 3.
she meditateth upon
his Commandments contained
in the Decalogue, 5
and treading reason under foot
that Barking Dog, 6.
she giveth Faith, 7.
and assent
to the Word of God,
and calleth upon him, 8.
as a Helper in adversity.
 Divine Services

Pietas, 1.
 Regina Virtutum,
colit Deum, 4. humiliter,
Notitia Dei,
hausta vel ex
Libro Natura, 2.
(nam opus commendat
Artificem)
 vel ex
 Libro Scripturae, 3
 recolat
 mandata ejus comprehensa
 in Decalogo, 5.
 & conculcans Rationem,
oblatrantem Canem, 6.
prabet Fidem, 7.
 & assensum
 Verbo Dei,
 eumque invocat, 8.
 ut opitulatorem in adversis.
 Officia Divina

are done in the Church, 9
 in which are the Quire, 10
 with the Altar, 11
 the Vestry, 12.
 the Pulpit, 13.
 Seats, 14.
 Galleries, 15
 and a Font, 16.

*All men perceive
 that there is a God,
 but all men do not
 rightly know God*

*Hence arise divers Religions,
 whereof IV are reckoned
 yet as the ch. f.*

Sunt in Templo, 9.
 in quo est Penetrabile (Ady-
 cum Altari, 11 (tum,
 sacrarium, 12.
 suggestus, 13.
 sedilia 14
 Ambones, 15
 & Fontem, 16
 Omnes homines sentiunt
 est Deum,
 sed non omnes
 recte norunt Deum
 Hinc diversæ Religiones
 quantum IV numerantur
 adhuc primaria

Gentilism.

CXLV.

Gentilism.



*The Gentiles feigned
 to themselves near upon
 XIIII Deities*

*The chief of them were
 Jupiter, 1 President, and
 petty-God of Heaven,*



*Gentiles finxerunt
 sibi prope
 XIIII, Numina*

*Eorum præcipua erant
 Jupiter, 1. Præses, &
 Deus cæli;*

Nepotus

Neptune, 2 of the Sea,
 Pluto, 7 of Hell,
 Mars, 4 of War,
 Apollo, 5 of Arts,
 Mercury, 6 of Thieves,
 Merchants,
 and Eloquence,
 Vulcan (Muciber)
 of Fire and Smiths,
 Aeolus, of Winds,
 and the most obscene of all the
 Gods, Priapus.

There, but also
 Weina to Deities
 such as were Venus, 7,
 the Goddess of Loves,
 and Pleasures,
 with her little son Cupid, 8
 Minerva (Pallas)
 with the nine Muses of Arts,
 Juno, of Riches and Wid-
 dings, Vesta, of Chastity,
 Ceres, of Corn,
 Diana, of Hunting,
 and Fortunes,
 and besides these Morbons,
 and Fehus her self

The Egyptians,
 instead of God
 worshipped all sorts
 of Beasts and Plants
 and whatsoever they saw
 first in the morning

The Philistines offered
 to Moloch, 9 their Children
 to be burnt alive

The Indians, 10 even at this
 day, worship the Devil, 11.

Neptunus, 2 Maris,
 Pluto, 7 Inferni,
 Mars, 4 bellis,
 Apollo, 5 artium,
 Mercurius, 6 Furum,
 Mercatorum,
 & Eloquentie,
 Vulcanus (Muciber)
 Ignis & Fabricum,
 Aeolus Ventorum,
 & obnoxiosus,
 Priapus.

Habuerant etiam,
 Minervam suam
 quam fuerunt Venus, 7.
 Dea Amorem,
 & Voluptatum,
 cum filio Cupidine 8
 Minerva (Pallas)
 cum novem Musis, Artium
 Juno, Divitiarum & Nuptia-
 rum, Vesta, Castitatis,
 Ceres Alimentorum,
 Diana, Venationum,
 & Fortunae,
 quin & Morbona,
 & Fehus ipsa.

Aegyptii,
 pro Deo
 colabant omnia rebus
 Animantium & Plantarum,
 & quaequid conspiciantur
 primum in matutino
 Theophilus 1 of a day
 Moloch 9 sacrificia
 circumdosis vivos
 Indi, 10 even at this
 venerantur (Academus, 11



Yet the true Worship
of the true God,
remained with the Patriarchs,
who lived before,
and after the Flood.

Amongst these,
that Seed of the Woman,
the Messiah of the World,
was promised to Abraham, 1
the Founder of the Jews,
the Father of them that be-
lieve and I.

(being called away from the
Gentiles) with his Posterity,
being marked with the sacra-
ment of Circumcision, 2.
made a peculiar people,
and Church of God.

Afterwards God
gave his Law,
written with his own Finger
on Tables of Stone, 5.
to this people

Verus tamen Cultus
veri Dei,
remansit apud Patriarchas,
qui vixerunt ante,
& post Diluvium.

Inter hos,
Semen illud Mulieris,
Messias Mundi,
promissus est Abrahamo, 1
Conditori Israelitarum,
Patri credentium
& ipse

(advocatus a Gentilibus)
cum Posteris,
notatus Sacra-
mento Circumcisionis, 2
constitutus singularis populus
& Ecclesia Dei.

Postea Deus
exhibuit Legem suam,
scriptam digito suo
in Tabulis lapideis, 5.
hunc Populo

by Moses, 3:
in Mount Sinai, 4.

Furthermore, he ordained
the eating the Paschal-Lamb, 6.
and Sacrifices
to be offered upon an Altar, 7
by Priests, 8
and Incense, 9
and commanded a Taberna-
cle, 10 with the Ark of the
Covenant, 11 to be made
and besides,
a Brazen Serpent, 12
to be set up against the biting
of Serpents in the Wilderness.

All which things
were Types of the Messias to
come,
whom the Jews yet look for

per Mosen, 3.
in Monte Sinai, 4.

Potìò ordinavit
manducationem Agni Paschalis,
6 & Sacrificia
offerenda in Altari, 7.
per Sacerdotes, 8
& Suffitus, 9.
& iussit Tabernacu-
lum, 10 cum Arca Fœde-
ris, 11 fieri
præterea,
aneum Serpentem, 12
erigi contra morsum
Serpentum in deserto.

Quæ omnia
Typi erant Messie
venturi,
quem Judæi adhuc expectant.

Christianity.

CXLVII.

Christianismus.



The only begotten eternal
Son of God, 3.

Unigenitus æternus
Dei Filius, 3.

being

being promised to
our first Parents in Paradise,
at the last being
conceived by the Holy Ghost,
in the most Holy Womb
of the Virgin Mary, 1
of the royal race of David,
and clad in the humane flesh,
came to the World
at Bethlehem of Judæa,
in the extreme poverty
of a stable, 2
in the fullness of time,
in the year of the world
3970, but pure from all sin,
and the name of Jesus
was given him,
which signifies a Saviour.
When he was sprinkled
with holy Baptism, 4
(the Sacrament
of the New Covenant)
by John his Forerunner, 5
in Jordan,
the most sacred Mystery
of the divine Trinity,
attested by the Father's voice, 6,
(whereby he testified
that this was his Son)
and the Holy Ghost
in the shape of a Dove, 7,
coming down from Heaven.

From that time, being the
30th year of his age, unto the
fourth year, he acted in whole
was, his words and works mani-
festing his Divinity, being
neither owned, nor entertained
by the Jews, on account of his vi-
luntary poverty

promissus
Proreplasis in Paradiso,
tandem
conceptus per Sanctum Spiritum
in sanctissimo utero
Virginis Mariæ, 1
de domo regni Davidis,
et indatus humanâ carne,
prodit in mundum
Bethlehem Judææ,
in firmitate paupertate
stabili, 2
implete tempore,
Anno Mundi 3970
tota mundum ab omni peccato
& nomine Jesu
impositum fuit ei,
quo significat Salvatorem.
Hic, cum imbueretur
sacro Baptismo, 4
(Sacramento
novi Testamenti)
a Johanne præcuratore suo, 5
in Jordane, apparuit
sacratissimum Mysterium
Divinæ Trinitatis,
Patris voce, 6
(quod testatur
hunc esse Filium suum)
& Spiritu sancto
in specie Columbe, 7,
descendente coelestis.

Ab eo tempore,
tricesimo anno ætatis sue,
usque ad annum quartum,
declavit quis esset, verbis
& operibus præ se ferentibus
Divinitatem, nec agnitus,
nec acceptus
a Judæis, ob voluntariam
paupertatem.

He was at last taken by those
 When he had first instituted
 the Mystical Supper, &
 of his Body and Blood
 for a Seal

of the new Covenant,
 and the remembrance of himself
 carried to the Judgment Seat
 of Pilate,

Governour under Caesar,
 accused and condemned
 as an innocent Lamb,
 and being fastened upon a Cross, &
 he dyed,

being sacrificed upon the Altar
 for the sins of the World.

But when he had revived by
 his Divine Power, he rose again
 the third day

out of the Grave, 10.

and forty days after

being taken up

from Mount Olivet, 11.

to Heaven, 12.

and returning thither

thence he came,

he vanished as it were,

like the Apostles, 13.

glazed upon him,

whom he sent

the Holy Spirit, 14

from Heaven, the next day af-

ter his Ascension,

and them,

being filled with his power)

to the World

preach of him,

and henceforth to come again

at the last Judgment.

And to sit upon his throne

Cip us tandem ab his

quoniam per nos et

carum Agnus, &

Corporis & sanguinis, per

signum

novi Testamenti,

& iter ad gloriam

raptus ad Tribunal

Pilati,

Profecti Caesaris,

accusatus & damnatus est

Agnus innocentissimus,

et usque in Crucem, &

mortem subivit,

immolatus in ara

pro peccatis mundi.

Sed quoniam revivisset

divina sua virtute, resurrexit

tertia die

ex Sepulchro, 10.

& post dies XL.

assumptus

de Monte Oliveti, 11.

in Caelum, 12.

& eo rediens

unde venerat,

quali evanuit,

Apostolis, 13

aspectantibus,

quibus misit

spiritum sanctum

de caelo, de qua

die post Ascensionem,

ipsos vero,

(hac virtute impletos)

in mundum

praedicandos,

olim rediturus

ad judicium extremum,

sedes sedens

at the right hand
of the Father,
and interceding for us.

From his Christ
we are called Christians,
and are saved in him alone.

ad dextram

Patris,

& intercedens pro nobis.

Ab hoc Christo

dicimur Christiani,

inque eo solo salvamur.

Mahometism.

CXLVIII.

Mahometismus.



Mahomet, 1.
a warlike Man,
invented to himself
a new Religion,
mixed with Judaism,
Christianity and Gentilism,
by the advice of a Jew, 2.
and an Arian Monk, 3.
named Sergius, feigning,
whilst he had the Fit of the
Falling-Sickness,
that the Archangel Gabriel,
and the Holy Ghost,
talked with him,

Mahomet, 1.
Homo bellator,
excogitabat sibi
novam Religionem,
mixtam ex Judaismo,
Christianismo & Gentilismo,
continuo Judæi, 2.
& Monachi Ariani, 3.
nomine Sergii; fingens,
dum laboraret Epilepsia,
Archangelum Gabrielem,
& Spiritum Sanctum,
secum colloqui

using

using a Pigeon, 4.
to fetch meat
out of his Ear.

His Followers
refrain themselves
from Wine,
are circumcised,
have many Wives
build Chapels, 5.
from the Steeples whereof,
they are called to Holy Service
by Bells,
not by a Priest, 6.
they wash themselves often, 7
they deny the Holy Trinity.
they honour Christ,
not as the Son of God,
but as a great Prophet,
not less than Mahomet,
they call their Law,
the Alchoran.

adfaciens *Columbam*, 4]
petere Escam
ex aure sua

Affectus ejus
abstinent se
à Vino,
circumciduntur,
sunt Polygami.
exstruunt *Sacella*, 5
de quorum *Turriculis*,
convocantur ad sacra
non a *Campanis*,
sed a *Sacerdote*, 6.
sepius se abluunt, 7.
negant SS. *Trinitatem*:
Christum honorant,
non ut *Dei Filium*,
sed ut magnum *Prophetam*,
minorem tamen *Mahomete*;
Legem suam vocant
Alcoran.

Gods Providence. CXLIX. *Providentia Dei,*



are, not to be attributed
to Fortune or Chance,
or the Influence of the Stars,
(Comets, 1.

Indeed are wont to portend no
good)

but to the provident

Eye of God, 2.

and to his governing hand, 3.

ever over his,

or Overlooker,

or even our Father's

God hath his Ministers

and Angels, 4.

who accompany a Man, 5.

from his birth,

as Guardians,

against wicked Spirits,

or the Devil, 6.

who ever, minute

thy watch for him,

so temper

and view him

Not to the mal

Wizards and Witches,

who give themselves to the

Devil,

(being enclosed in a Circle, 7.

casting upon him

with Charms)

they dally with him,

and fall from God's

for they shall receive their re

ward with him.

non tribuendæ sunt

Fortunæ aut Chance,

aut influxui Siderum,

(Comete 1.

quædam solent nihil boni por

tendere)

sed provido

Oculo Dei, 2.

& eisdem Manibus rectoris, 3.

etiam nostræ Providentiæ,

vel Superintentiæ,

vel etiam Patris.

Deus habet Ministros suos,

Angelos, 4.

qui associant se Homini, 5.

a nativitate ejus,

ut Custodes,

contra malignos Spiritus,

vel Diabolum, 6.

qui minutatim

struit insidias ei,

ad tentandum

vel vexandum

Var dementibus

Magicæ & Lamiæ

qui Cacodæmoni se dedunt,

(inclusi Circulo, 7.

cum advocantes

incantamentis)

cum eo collidunt

& à Deo deficient

nam cum illo

mercedem accipient

(193.)

The last Judgment.—CL² *Judicium extremum.*



For the last day
shall come
which shall raise up the Dead, 2
with the sound of a Trumpet, 1
and summon the Quick
with them
to the Judgment-seat
of Christ Jesus, 3
(appearing in the Clouds)
to give an Account
of all things done.

When the Goodly and Elect, 4
shall enter into life eternal
in the place of Bliss,
and the new Jerusalem, 8.

But the wicked
and the Damned, 6
shall be cast into Hell, 8
with the Devils, 7
to be there tormented for ever.

Nam dies novissima
veniet,
que resuscitabit Mortuos, 2
voce Fidei, 1.
& erabit vivos
cum iis
ad Tribunal
Jesu Christi, 3
(appareat in Nubibus)
ad reddendam rationem
omnium actorum.

Ubi pii (justi) & Electi, 4.
introbunt in vitam eternam,
in locum Beatitudinis,
& novam Hierusalem, 8

Impii vero
& damnati, 6
cum Cicodemonibus, 7
in Geomum, 8, descendunt,
ibi cruciandi eternum

O

The



Thus thou hast seen in short
all things
that can be shewed,
and hast learned
the chief Words
of the English and Latin
Tongue.

Go on now
and read other good Books di-
ligently,
and thou shalt become
learned, wise, and godly.

Remember these things,
fear God, and call upon him,
that he may bestow upon thee
the Spirit of Wisdom.

Farewell.

Ita vidisti summam
res omnes
quæ poterunt ostendi,
& didicisti
Voces primarias
Anglica & Latine
Lingua.

Perge nunc
& lege diligenter alios bonos
Libros,
ut fias
doctus, sapiens, & pius.

Memento horum;
Deum time, & invoca eum,
ut largiatur tibi
Spiritus Sapiencie.
Vale.



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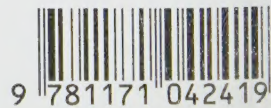
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Tinunt Deo Gloria.

FINIS.



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